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ROSES
FRUIT TREES
ORNAMENTAL TREES
Etc.

CATALOGUE

GROWN FOR SALE BY

L. P. ROSEN & SON

FERNHILL NURSERY

EPPING, N.S.W.

Australia

(Close to Railway Station—7 minutes)

Telegrams: ROSEN, Epping

Tel.: 96 Epping

Cables: "Fernursery," Sydney

INQUIRERS for trees should definitely state if we are to hold the goods pending reply to inquiry and receipt of order, as no trees are held on order unless we are asked to do so. Intending Customers have at times been disappointed by writing, "What can you do the enclosed list for?"—and weeks later expected us to have kept them. We will be pleased to give any information by letter or otherwise to intending planters. Exact quotation will be given (if so required) for any order, packed, and freight paid to any railway station in N.S. Wales.

BOOKED ORDERS.—Make your selection of Fruit Trees, Roses, etc., upon receipt of catalogue and then book your order, giving, if possible, the date order is to be despatched. It costs no more to order early.

We are prepared at all times to propagate trees for customers from seedlings, or bud selected strains, as keen observers will often notice that some trees bear better than others, and when extensive planting is contemplated, we would advise propagating from such trees in preference, such trees to be the exclusive property of the grower for whom they are worked. For Autumn budding in February and March, cut firm, well ripened wood of current season's growth, and cut leaves off. For grafting cut dormant growth in late July.

SUBSTITUTION.—To avoid disappointment, please state, when ordering, if you allow substitutes or not, for as the season advances, some sorts might be sold out, and if the varieties asked for are exhausted, others equally as good and ripening the same season will be substituted when it can be done, unless ordered to the contrary.

TELEPHONE ORDERS.—Owing to difficulty in hearing at times over the 'phone we accept no responsibility for any errors occurring in taking down orders, unless confirmed by letter, and unknown customers' telephone orders will not be executed without full postal address or satisfactory references.

INTER-STATE ORDERS.—We would be glad if Inter-State customers would post their orders to arrive not later than Monday, as the Inspector only calls every Tuesday, and all Inter-State orders have to be fumigated and certificate accompany them.

DELAYED CONSIGNMENTS.—It sometimes happens that parcels get delayed in transit. In such cases it is best to communicate direct with the Railway Traffic Manager, Challis House, Sydney; as well as notifying us; and if parcels are so long in transit that there is a doubt that plants are alive, delivery need not be taken, or the parcel could be opened in the station master's presence, to see if they are in a fit state to be taken delivery of. But in all cases it is the buyer who has to make a claim. We, as senders, cannot do so. **INTER-STATE** parcels may be delayed at the border town, or often at the Department of Agriculture in the capitals. Communicate with either for speedier results, as well as notifying us.

REPLACEMENTS.—We cannot undertake to replace, gratis, plants that may fail, as we do not consider either success or failure to be under our control once Plants are despatched, unsucccess being sometimes attributed to the quality of the plants rather than to what is often its real cause, improper planting, unfavorable weather, or want of water and after care; but as a plant is a living, breathing thing, we have no power to give any assurance or promise as to life; all we can do is to supply a sound and healthy plant. There are many causes for death, some known and many unknown, but suitable weather, proper planting, and reasonable after care will reduce the possibility of a failure to a minimum. Where faults are ours we will invariably make good.

AGED TREES.—We are sometimes asked for two, three-year, or older trees as many regard these as better than a well-grown yearling; but all our large buyers, those who make a living in orcharding, prefer the yearling to an older tree, as it transplants better, takes easier, makes a better start, and can be pruned to any desired shaped tree, and at the end of one or two years is quite the equal of any older tree planted at the same time, and in most cases better, so there is little or no gain in planting the older trees. A yearling tree is one which has made one season's growth from the bud or graft.

ONLY THE BEST.—We are often asked to send only the best varieties in fruit trees, and roses, but this is largely a matter of tastes and localities, as what pleases one does not suit another, but where selection is left to us we will always send good, reliable kinds likely to give the fullest satisfaction.

MISTAKES.—We exercise the greatest possible care in filling orders to send out goods absolutely true to label, yet, in the busy season, errors sometimes occur, and we hold ourselves prepared to promptly rectify any errors as far as possible. Stock should be carefully counted upon receipt; if not correct, write us at once, stating what the trouble is, so that we may at once rectify the mistake or give a satisfactory explanation. As it is beyond our power to control the seasons, or treatment of stock after despatching we cannot pay attention to complaints unless promptly made. If notified of any such error, we shall see that satisfactory correction is made.

NEW VARIETIES.—We constantly import new varieties in fruit trees, roses, etc., such as should be of superior merit, from the most reliable sources in other parts of the world, and the descriptions of these are taken from the raisers' catalogues, not ours, as we cannot test and fruit new varieties until we have had them three or four years, or even longer, and in many cases we are unable to fruit them in Epping, as the climatic conditions are not suitable for several kinds; hence we would take it as a favor if customers more favorably situated would furnish us with a report on any new or comparatively unknown variety that they may have fruited, as this would greatly help us in recommending or discarding same as the case may be, for in both fruit trees and roses it happens that those most highly recommended in other climes and places do not come up to expectations with us, hence we always try to avoid giving too glowing descriptions.

PRUNING.—Unless we are specially asked to do so, all fruit trees are sent out unpruned, as methods and ideas of pruning vary considerably according to different climates, and most customers prefer to prune according to their own ideas. If pruning is required, please mark plainly on order sheets.

FUMIGATION.—All Summer Fruit Trees are fumigated before sending out, and if customers require it we are prepared at all times to specially fumigate before despatch.

Fernhill Nursery is close to Epping Station (7 minutes). The Nurseries contain about 30 acres under young stock, in various stages of development. Inspection cordially invited. **BUSINESS HOURS.**—Week-days, 7.30 to 5; Saturdays, 7.30 to 11.30. Closed on Sundays.

Our Trees, Roses, etc., are hardy and well-rooted, and likely to give every reasonable satisfaction. Any varieties not listed we are always willing to procure, if available.

Not less than six at dozen rates, 50 at 100 rates, unless otherwise priced, but special quotations will be furnished on mentioning quantities required.

We decline to deliver at erroneous prices figuring in this catalogue that may have escaped our notice.

This Catalogue cancels all previous terms, conditions and prices.

L. P. ROSEN & SON,

C. W. Rosén, J. W. E. Larsen (late A.I.F.)

FRUIT TREES

PLANTING TIME.—All deciduous Fruit Trees should be planted during May to August, inclusive. June and July are generally regarded as the best months. Early planted trees get established before the dry summer sets in. Time of planting should be judged a good deal by your own locality, as in some districts spring is later than in others. Our district being comparatively early, it is advisable for planters in districts where spring is late to receive the trees early, and heel in till required, as they are more likely to remain dormant that way. Trees can be planted earlier or later if so desired, but there is no advantage and nothing gained in planting out of season.

RIPENING.—The times of ripening of stone fruits described, is in the majority of cases as naturally ripening on the tree in the Cumberland coastal district, but this varies considerably according to soil, aspect, elevation, moisture, and often varies in the same orchard from year to year, depending on variable climatic conditions. Cold and inland districts are usually about three weeks later with early to mid-season fruits, but with later kinds, the margin is not so wide.

FRUITING.—Age trees begin to bear is variable and largely depends on cultivation, pruning, and conditions prevailing after planting. Trees growing extremely well in early stages will not bear as early as trees that get checked in their growth, and when trees are neglected and left unpruned from the beginning they will often fruit early, but rarely develop into a tree capable of bearing a decent crop. Sizes of any fruits given are average size grown under normal conditions, as fruit on young trees is generally much larger and coarser than on older ones. Approximate fruiting ages given under each variety. Extra early fruiting is not desirable, as it is at the expense of future crops.

GROWTH.—Most fruits described are vigorous growers, unless especially described otherwise.

ALMONDS.

All Worked on Seedling Peach Stock; commence bearing 3rd-4th year after planting
1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Nut bearing tree, good for breakwinds where conditions are suitable, bear best in dry atmosphere, grows well in humid coastal districts, but fruit does not set.

Burbank's.—Medium size, good bearer, late bloomer.

Early Jordan.—Large, paper shell, early flowerer, upright grower.

Eureka.—Similar in size and flavor to the Jordan, paper shell, heavy cropper.

Golden State.—Large, soft shell, smooth kernel, regular bearer.

Harriott's.—Large, soft shell, sweet kernel, regular bearer.

Hatche's.—Large, paper shell, very thin, good bearer, promising here.

I.X.L.—Large, paper shell, heavy bearer.

Lewelling.—Medium size, soft shell, best cropper in coastal belt.

Nonpareil.—Medium size, thin shell, prolific, weeping growth.

Paper Shell.—Large, paper shell, good bearer.

APPLES.

All Worked on North Spy Stock; commence bearing 4th-7th year after planting.
1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

All our Apples are worked on blight-proof stocks (Northern Syp), thereby preventing the Woolly Aphis from attacking the roots; and when the roots are clean, the heads may then, with less difficulty, be kept free from this destructive disease, but the blightproof stock does not prevent the insect from attacking the tree above the budded or grafted place. Apples grown in warm climates are not as good keeping as those grown in colder climates, and most early kinds should not be stored as they soon go floury. For guidance in Apple culture see Bulletin 92, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

- Allsopp's Early.**—Medium, green, floury, prolific, the earliest cooker for coast, blight proof.
- Ben Davis.**—Large, yellow with stripes, very late keeper, heavy bearer.
- Bismarck.**—Very large and showy, early and heavy cropper, mid-season.
- Black Ben Davis.**—Large, dark red, good keeper, heavy bearer, late.
- Brownlee's Russett.**—Large, for cooking or dessert, prolific, late.
- Carrington Red.**—Medium, varies considerably in color, often striped bright red, prolific, blight-proof, the earliest for the coastal districts.
- Carrington Striped.**—Large, yellow striped red, good bearer, fair quality, early.
- Cleopatra.**—Large, yellow, conical, heavy cropper, good keeper, fine for cooking or dessert, late, subject to bitter-pit in badly drained positions and soils.
- Climax.**—Medium, yellow streaked red, flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, early, good bearer, blight-proof.
- Commerce.**—Medium, red, blue bloom, quality fair, heavy cropper, almost blight-proof, late.
- Cowell.**—Medium, yellow, red stripes, good quality, prolific, early, moderate grower.
- Delicious.**—Medium to large, color streaky and irregular on different soils, fine dessert, heavy bearer, mid-season to late.
- Dunn's (Munro's Favorite)**—Very large, yellow with red cheeks, heavy bearer, good keeper, cold climates only, late.
- Fameuse (Lady in Snow—Fanny).**—Medium size, good color, snow-white flesh, splendid dessert, mid-season to late, aged trees bear well.
- French Crab.**—Large green cooking, suits cold climate, keeps well, very late.
- Frimley Beauty.**—Large, dark red, hard and crisp, good keeper and bearer, very late, promising.
- Glengyle.**—Large, dark crimson, very hard and crisp, good bearer, very late.
- Glowing Coal.**—Large, red stripes, flesh fine grained, dessert, fall easily, blights badly at times, mid-season.
- Granny Smith.**—Large, greenish yellow, juicy; generally regarded as a cooker, but if stored becomes a first-class dessert fruit; one of the best late apples. The leading apple of N.S. Wales.
- Gravenstein (Carpenter).**—Medium to large, yellow, striped red, crisp and delicious, falls easily, dessert, fairly early, moderate grower.
- Grimes' Golden.**—Large, golden yellow with grey dots, roundish, flesh yellow, fine dessert, good keeper, very late.
- Irish Peach.**—Medium, red streaked, flat-tish, good bearer, blight-proof, dessert, a favorite early for cold high lands.
- Jonathan.**—Large; yellow, overlaid red; flesh crisp and juicy, good bearer, a favorite everywhere, mid-season.
- King David.**—Medium to large, dark red, quality good, early and heavy cropper, blights badly, mid-season.
- Kirks.**—Medium, bright red, crisp fair carrier, a promising early.
- Lady Hopetoun.**—Large, red on yellow, crisp and juicy, good bearer, blight-proof, not fully tested, mid-season.
- London Pippin (Five Crown).**—Large, flattish, yellow, heavy bearer, first-class dessert apple in cold climates only, almost blight-proof, late.
- Lord Nelson.**—Extra large, yellow with red, cooking, prefers loamy soil, aged trees bear well, early.
- McIntosh.**—Large, yellow, flushed red, heavy bloom, excellent quality, soft white flesh, falls easily, a fine dessert apple, mid-season, good carrier.
- Mobbs' Royal.**—Very large, green, cooking and baking, good bearer, early.
- Nickajack.**—Large, yellow striped red, roundish, heavy bearer, cold climate only, very late.
- Northern Spy.**—Large, yellow striped red, juicy and aromatic, keeps well, blight-proof, for cold climates only, aged trees bear well, late.
- Opalescent.**—Large dark crimson, flesh yellow, juicy, good bearer, very late.
- Orengo.**—Large, red, flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid, good bearer, mid-season.
- Paragon.**—Large, dark red, flesh firm, yellow, good quality, late, promising.
- Rome Beauty.**—Large, yellow striped red, good keeper, hard and crisp, blights badly at times, one of the best, late.
- Ruby Gem.**—Large, bright red, flesh white, falls easily, blight-proof, early, promising, good bearer.
- Scarlet Nonpareil.**—Medium, yellow streaked red, good quality, prolific, cold humid climates only, very late.
- Sharp's Late.**—Large, bright red on yellow, blight-proof, flesh yellow, firm, good bearer.
- Stayman.**—Large, yellow flushed red, good keeping dessert, fine quality, good bearer, late.
- Stevens.**—Medium, yellow striped red, very sweet, dessert, very late.

- Sturmer.**—Large, yellow overlaid dull red, prolific bearer, long keeper, cold humid climates only, late.
- Summer King.**—Large, striped crimson and orange, good quality, mid-season.
- Tasma (Democrat).**—Large, dark crimson, flattish, grand keeper, coarse quality, heavy cropper, very late.
- Thompson Granny.**—Large, yellow striped red, heavy bearer, mid-season.
- Trivett.**—Medium, yellow striped red, crisp, white flesh, heavy bearer, requires thinning, mid-season.
- Twenty-ounce.**—Very large, greenish yellow, straked red, cooking, good bearer, blight-proof, mid-season.
- Vanderpool.**—Large, yellow, red cheeks, fine flavor, good keeper, late.
- Williams Favorite.**—Large, blight-proof, flattish, dessert, good bearer, moderate grower, early.
- Willie Sharp.**—Medium, yellow, good dessert, early, blight-proof, keeps well.
- Wilson Red June.**—Large, deep red, keeps well, early and heavy bearer, moderate grower, early.
- Winter Pearmain (Stone Pippin of Tas.)**—Large, green, fair quality, good keeper, moderate grower, late.
- Yates.**—Medium small, striped and mottled red, dessert, good keeper, very prolific, for cold climates only, late.

APRICOTS.

Worked on Mariana Plum Stocks; commence bearing 4th-6th year after planting.

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Available on Peach Stock—Camden, Cattells, Hemskirk, Moorpark, Newcastle, Oullins, Pineapple, Shipley, Tilton, Wenatchee.

Require well-drained and high situation; shaley and gravelly subsoil often produce the best fruit. Unlike other stone fruits, Apricots are spur bearers, hence seldom bear young, mostly growing into a large tree before showing much bearing wood.

- Camden Superb.**—Large, pale yellow, oblong, good bearer, requires high situation, early.
- Campbellfield.**—Large, orange yellow, good bearer, mid-season.
- Cattell Early.**—Large, yellow, fair bearer.
- Colorado.**—Large, golden yellow, good quality, good bearer, late.
- Hemskirk.**—Very large, yellow, good bearer, late.
- Mansfield's.**—Large, yellow, fine flavor, good bearer, mid-season.
- Moorpark.**—Large, yellow, red cheek, good quality, fine carrier, good bearer, mid-season.
- Newcastle.**—Medium, yellow, red cheek, good quality, early and heavy bearer, best early.
- Oullin's Early.**—Large, golden yellow, roundish, rich, good bearer.
- Pineapple.**—Large, roundish, bright yellow, good bearer, mid-season.
- Royal.**—Large, yellow, red cheek, good bearer, mid-season.
- Shipley Blenheim.**—Large, deep yellow, good bearer, and drying and carrying, mid-season.
- Smyrna.**—Large, yellow, juicy, mid-season.
- Tilton.**—Large, golden yellow, good drying, prolific, mid-season.
- Trevatt.**—Large, yellow, rich, good cropper and dryer, mid-season.
- Warwick.**—Large, yellow, flesh firm, sugary, fair bearer, early.
- Wenatchee.**—Large, golden yellow, ripens evenly, fine shipper, heavy bearer, mid-season.

CHERRIES.

All Worked on Seedling Mazzard Stock; commence bearing 5th-8th year after planting.

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Common, Bigg. Napoleon, St. Margaret, Werder's Early.

Available on Kentish, Calif, Advance, Burgdorffs, Early Lyons, Florence, Bigg.

Available on Melaheb, Bigg. Napoleon, Black Republican, Early Lyons, Florence, Ramon Oliva, St. Margaret.

Require a cold climate, deep soil, with good natural drainage, and in N. S. Wales an elevation of at least 1500 feet. For those growing Cherries largely for market, it is essential to choose good, firm cherries of large size, such as St. Margaret, Ramon Olivia, Florence, Big Napoleon, and Early Lyons. The latter is the finest of the early sorts, and largely planted, although it is a shade tender to spring frost and rain.

- Abundance.**—Large, bright crimson, sweet, firm flesh, heavy cropper, late.
- Bedford Prolific.**—Large, brownish black, great cropper, moderate grower, mid-season.
- Belle d'Orleans.**—Medium, pale red, good cropper, very early.
- Biggarreau Common (White Heart).**—Large, pale red, prolific, early.
- Biggarreau Napoleon.**—Large, bright red, flesh firm, good late sort.
- Biggarreau Twyford.**—Medium, yellow and red, soft, very prolific, early.
- Bing.**—Large, dark black, fair bearer, late.
- Black Heart.**—Large, black, shy bearer, early.
- Black Republican.**—Large, black, firm flesh, prolific, late.
- Black Tartarian.**—Large, black, prolific, mid-season.
- Bleeding Heart.**—Large, dark red, fine quality, red flesh, good cropper, mid-season.
- Burbank.**—Large, deep crimson, firm flesh, heavy bearer, fine quality, very early. 2/-.
- Burgdorff's.**—Large, dark red, good bearer, early.
- Californian Advance.**—Medium, purple, good bearer, very early.
- Centennial.**—Large, pink and yellow, prolific, early.
- Doncaster.**—Medium, black, firm flesh, prolific, mid-season.
- Early Lyons.**—Large, black, firm flesh, pendulous habit, largely planted for market, most profitable of the early sorts.
- Early Rivers.**—Large, black, good bearer, very early.
- Early Purple Guigne.**—Medium, black, prolific, very early.
- Florence.**—Large, bright red, good bearer, one of the best for shipping, late.
- Guigne D'Annonay.**—Large, black, good bearer, early.
- Knight's.**—Large, black, good flavor, heavy cropper, early.
- Lambert.**—Large, purplish red, flesh firm, heavy bearer, late.
- Lewelling.**—Large, cherry color, fine flavor, good bearer, late.
- May Duke.**—Medium, brownish black, good bearer, early.
- Noble.**—Large, blackish crimson, flesh firm, rich, late.
- Oregon.**—Large, reddish purple, flesh firm and sweet, very late. 2/-.
- Precoce de Boppard.**—Large, brownish red, juicy, good bearer, very early.
- Ramen Oliva.**—Large, dark red, flesh firm; resembles, but more upright grower than Early Lyons, early.
- St. Margaret.**—Very large, black, flesh firm, one of the best for market, late.
- Werder's.**—Large, shining black, productive, early.

NECTARINES.

**All Worked on Seedling Peach Stock; commence bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.
1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.**

Require similar soil and treatment to the Peach, to which they are closely allied, but are more tender to Fungus disease and Brown Rot, though highly colored fruits seem to resist the Brown Rot better than others.

- Albert Victor.**—Large, bright red, good flavor and cropper, slip, mid-season.
- Cardinal.**—Medium large, bright red, good cropper, slip, very early.
- Diamond Jubilee.**—Large, bright scarlet, flesh white, prolific, mid-season, slip.
- Elruge.**—Medium, bright scarlet, prolific, good flavor, slip, early.
- Early Rivers.**—Large, slip, bright red, moderate grower, very early, good.
- Fertile du Poitou.**—Large, yellow striped red, flesh white, juicy, slip, mid-season.
- Goldmine.**—Very large, bright bronzy red, fine flavor, slip, sure bearer, mid-season, dries well. The leading Nectarine of Australia.
- Konstanze.**—Medium, dark red, good flavor, good bearer, early.
- Lady Carrington.**—Large, bright scarlet, good flavor, prolific bearer, the best cling, mid-season.
- Lee's.**—Large, streaked red, fair cropper, slip, mid-season.
- Meek's Scarlet.**—Large, bright scarlet, good flavor, heavy cropper, slip, mid-season.
- Mrs. Dr. Chisholm.**—Large, yellow, red cheek, juicy, somewhat shy, slip, early.
- New Boy.**—Large, brilliant crimson, flesh juicy, good bearer, slip, mid-season.
- Radium.**—Large, yellow and red, ripens after Goldmine, slip, late.
- River's Orange.**—Medium, yellow, red cheek, fine flavor, good bearer, slip, the best yellow flesh, early.
- Stanwick Seed.**—Large, yellow striped red, good flavor, does not crack much, the best of the late slips.
- W. C. Fripp.**—Large, yellow with red, good bearer, cling, late.
- Zealandia.**—Large, yellow flushed red, good bearer, slip, mid-season.

PEACHES.

All Worked on Seedling Peach Stock; commence bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best in good, open loam, thoroughly drained, but will grow in almost any fairly well-drained soil.

- Admiral Dewey.**—Large, yellow, red cheek, yellow flesh, good flavor, blooms late.
- Alton.**—Large, creamy, red cheek, flesh white, juicy, good bearer, slip, early.
- Aunt Becky.**—Large, bright crimson, white-fleshed, prolific, slip, early.
- Bell's November.**—Medium, yellow flushed red, prolific, blooms early, requires high situation, slip, very early.
- Bell's Impr. (Lambton).**—Large, yellow flushed red, good bearer, slip, early.
- Blackburn.**—Large, yellow, red cheek, yellow flesh, prolific, slip, ripens New Year.
- Braddock.**—Medium, red, crops heavily, slip, requires thinning, early.
- Brigg's Red May.**—Well known early kind, lately a shy cropper, semi-cling.
- Carman.**—Large, creamy with red cheek, white flesh, splendid quality, slip, ripens about Xmas, the best of its season.
- Chair's.**—Large, yellow, red cheek, yellow-fleshed, flesh firm, slip, late.
- Christmas Box.**—Large, creamy, flushed red, white flesh, fine flavor, slip, ripening Christmas, fair bearer.
- Devlin's Red.**—Medium, dark red, white flesh, cling, prolific, requires hard pruning, early.
- Discovery.**—Medium, red cheek, white flesh, ripens early December.
- Duke of York.**—Medium, bright crimson, white flesh, fair cropper, slip, early.
- Early Crawford.**—Large, yellow, red cheek, yellow flesh, slip, only profitable in deep, rich soil, mid-season.
- Early Elberta.**—Large, yellow, flushed crimson, yellow flesh, good cropper, slip, mid-season.
- Early Rivers.**—Large, pale yellow, white flesh, prolific, good for home use, slip.
- Edward VII.**—Medium, yellow, flushed red, blooms early, slip, sweet, requires high situation, extra early.
- Elberta.**—Large, yellow and red, yellow flesh, slip, mid-season.
- Elberta Cling.**—Large, yellow, red cheek, yellow flesh, good quality, mid-season.
- Eureka.**—Large, white, red cheek, white flesh, good shipper, slip, early.
- Finlayson.**—Large, round, yellow, flushed red, yellow flesh, good quality, good bearer, late.
- Flat China (Button Peach).**—Medium, flat, greenish, tinted red, blooms early, slip, thrives best in warm, humid climates.
- Foster.**—Large, yellow, red cheek, juicy, fair bearer, slip, mid-season.
- Franks.**—Large, white, red cheek, white flesh, good bearer, cling, late.
- Globe.**—Large, yellow, red cheek, yellow flesh, firm, slip, late.
- Golddust.**—Large, yellow, red cheek, yellow flesh, heavy bearer, cling, late.
- Golden Queen.**—Medium, yellow to stone, heavy cropper, cling, a canner, compact growth, late.
- Goodman's Choice.**—Large, yellow, yellow flesh, good bearer, cling, a canner, late.
- Governor Rawson.**—Medium, white flushed red, slip, wants high situation, prolific, blooms early, extremely early.
- Greensboro.**—Large, bright red cheek, fair quality, very prolific, slip, early.
- Hales' Early.**—Large, blush red, good flavor, slip, requires good soil to do well, early.
- Italian Cling.**—Very large, yellow, red cheek, flesh yellow, very late.
- Italian Slip.**—Very large, yellow, red cheek, yellow flesh, prolific cropper, very late.
- June Elberta.**—Large, yellow, tinted red, good bearer, slip, the earliest yellow flesh peach, ripens early December.
- J. H. Hale.**—Very large, round, yellow, bright red cheek, yellow flesh, fine grained, good flavor and carrier, good bearer, slip, mid-season.
- Kia-ora.**—Large, yellow, red cheek, yellow flesh, slip, early, mid-season.
- Krummel's October.**—Large, yellow, flushed carmine, yellow flesh, round, slip, very late.
- La France.**—Medium, carmine, flesh white, melting, juicy, prolific, early, slip.
- Late Crawford.**—Large, yellow, yellow flesh, productive, slip, late.
- La Vainqueur.**—Medium, cream tinted red, extra early, heavy bearer, slip.
- Mayflower.**—Large, bright red, good quality, ripens about mid-November, extra early market sort, semi-cling, late flowerer, fair bearer.

- Mamie Ross.**—Large, roundish, white, red cheek, white flesh, good bearer, semi-cling, ripens mid-December.
- McDevitt's Cling.**—Very large, rich yellow, covered dark red, yellow flesh, late, good bearer.
- Marquis of Downshire.**—Large, round, greenish, dark red cheek, white flesh, good bearer, late.
- Mountain Rose.**—Large, bright red, white flesh, prolific, requires good soil, early.
- Paragon.**—Large, yellow, mottled red, yellow flesh, juicy, cling, mid-season.
- Pelora.**—Large, yellow flesh, good canner, good bearer, late.
- Phillip's Cling.**—Large, yellow-fleshed, cling, regular cropper, a canner, late.
- Princess Royal.**—Large, round, creamy white, shaded red, white flesh, good bearer, cling, late.
- Pullar's Cling.**—Very large, yellow, red cheek, yellow flesh, a canner, late.
- Ray.**—Medium, white, red cheek, white flesh, good bearer, slip, ripens Xmas.
- Red Bird Cling.**—Large, bright red, shy bearer, the earliest cling.
- Reeve's Favorite.**—Large, yellow, with red, flesh yellow, red at the stone, slip, prolific, ripens before Elberta.
- Robert Stewart.**—Large, white, red cheek, white firm flesh, good flavor, cling, good bearer, mid-season.
- Royal George Cling.**—Large, white, crimson cheek, flesh white, mid-season.
- Royal George.**—Large, white, red cheek, white flesh, fine quality, good bearer, slip, mid-season.
- Ruby Red.**—Large, bright red, flesh white, cling, heavy cropper, dwarfish growth, early.
- Satisfaction.**—Large, creamy, red cheek, slip, good cropper, mid-season.
- Selma Cling.**—Large, yellow flesh, promising canner, good bearer, mid-season.
- Shanghai Seedling.**—Large, white, red cheek, white flesh, fine flavor, cling, heavy cropper, mid-season.
- Stark.**—Large, yellow, covered with red, yellow flesh, slip, mid-season.
- Triumph.**—Large, yellow, covered with red, flesh yellow, excellent flavor, slip, good bearer, blooms late, inclined to be hairy, ripens before Christmas.
- Tuscan Cling.**—Large, yellow with red, yellow flesh, the best early canner, mid-season.
- Ware's Perfection.**—Large, round yellow, red cheek, yellow flesh, slip, heavy bearer, very late.
- Watt's Early.**—Medium size, creamy, flushed red, blooms early, fair cropper, slip, ripens with Edward VII.
- Wiggins.**—Large, oblong, creamy, red cheek, white flesh, fine quality, slip, heavy cropper, ripens end December, a good market kind.

PEARS.

All Worked on Seedling Pear Stock; commence bearing 4th-8th year after planting.
1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best in deep, moist soil, with sheltered position. Plant deeper than other trees. Slower in fruiting than most other trees. For guidance in Pear culture see Bulletin 92, issued by the Department of Agriculture. Pears grown in warmer climates are not nearly as good of keeping as those grown in colder climates, and most early kinds will not keep, often going rotten inside. China and Keiffer are the most suitable kinds for breakwind purposes.

- Baron de Mello.**—Medium, skin russet, flesh yellow and buttery, good bearer, fine pollinator for Packham's Triumph, mid-season.
- Bergamont (Bailey's).**—Medium, greenish russet, good flavor, keeps well, medium, late.
- Bergamont (Gansel's).**—Large, greenish russet, keeps well, melting, splendid flavor, late.
- Beurre Bosc.**—Large, very long, rich russet, finest quality, fine keeper, aged trees bear well, moderate grower, mid-season.
- Beurre Capiaumont.**—Medium, yellow, red cheek, flesh firm, keeps well, fair quality, heavy cropper, mid-season.
- Beurre Griffard.**—Medium, greenish yellow, good quality, good cropper, very early.
- China.**—Large, yellow, prolific, good for kitchen and preserving, mid-season.
- Clapp's Favorite.**—Very large, rich flavor, fine quality, falls easily in windy positions, good market sort, early.
- Doyenne du Comice.**—Medium, greenish yellow, fine flavor, prolific, dwarf, late.

- Fertility.**—Medium, yellow russety color, prolific, early, mid-season.
- Howell.**—Medium, light waxen yellow, good quality, heavy bearer, keeps well, good market sort, early mid-season.
- Josephine de Malines.**—Medium, greenish yellow, fine flavor, very juicy, good keeper, very late, aged trees bear well.
- Koonce.**—Medium, golden yellow, red cheek, heavy bearer, very early.
- Keiffer (China Hyb.).**—Large, roundish oval, yellow, prolific bearer, good can near and fair quality if stored, late.
- Le Comte (China Hyb.).**—Large, bell-shaped, yellow, flesh fine-grained, fair quality, prolific, mid-season.
- Louis Delcot.**—Large, yellow, fine flavor, good bearer and keeper, very late.
- Mdm. Henri Desportes.**—Large, roundish, yellow, russety cheek, buttery and rich, good bearer, mid-season.
- Napoleon.**—Large, greenish, red cheek, good keeper, good bearer, cooking and dessert, late.
- Packham's Triumph.**—Large, yellow, red cheek, irregular shape, finest quality, grand keeper, precocious and heavy bearer, one of the best dessert pears, mid-season.
- Packham's Late.**—Large, greenish yellow, good bearer, late.
- Red October.**—Medium, reddish russet, fine flavor, good bearer, late.
- Rossney.**—Medium, yellow, red cheek, sweet, heavy bearer, early.
- Uvedale's St. Germain (Long Baker).**—Extra large, green, good cooker, ancient trees bear well, late.
- Williams' (Bartlett).**—Large, yellow, red cheek, fine quality, musky flavor, heavy bearer, dries and cans fine, one of the best known and widest planted, mid-season.
- Winter Bartlett.**—Large, greenish yellow, irregular shape, coarse grained, good bearer, late.
- Winter Cole.**—Medium, greenish yellow, juicy, good bearer and keeper, late.
- Winter Nelis.**—Medium, russet, good bearer and keeper, one of the finest flavored dessert pears, late.

EUROPEAN PLUMS

Worked on Mariana Plum Stock; commence bearing 3rd-5th year after planting.
1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

On Peach: Ang. Burdett, Diamond, Excelsior, Grand Duke, Lutherborough, President
Most of the European varieties only come to perfection in mountain districts, or where the winter is cold. Those marked with an asterisk can also be grown commercially on the coastal area. Require little attention, and can endure more hardship as to soil and situation than most fruits; see also Prunes, all of which are first-class table fruits as well. For full guidance in Plum culture, see Bulletin 86, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

- ***Angelina Burdett.**—Large, purple, fine dessert, slip, coastal belt, irregular bearer, one of the best, mid-season.
- ***Black Cluster (Bully).**—Medium, black-purple, slip, splendid jam sort, aged trees, bear well, early.
- ***Cherry Plum (Red American).**—Medium, bright red, slip, extra early.
- ***Clyman.**—Large, purple, heavy bloom, slip, good bearer, early.
- Coe's Golden Drop.**—Large, yellow, rich, slip, suit cold districts only, late.
- Crimson Drop.**—Large, crimson, rich, slip, suit cold climates only, late.
- ***Diamond.**—Extra large, oval, almost black, heavy bloom, tart, slip, splendid cropper, mid-season.
- ***Early Evans.**—Medium, blackish purple, slip, sometimes shy, very early.
- Early Orleans.**—Large, purple, sweet, slip, splits easily in wet, mid-season.
- ***Excelsior (Jenkins).**—Large, roundish, purple, heavy bloom, fair flavor, good bearer, slip, ripe mid-January, good.
- Giant.**—Enormous size, red, flesh yellow, firm, slip, profuse bearer, good carrier, poor grower, mid-season.
- Grand Duke.**—Very large, blackish purple, fine flavor, slip, productive, one of the best in cold climates, late.
- Greengage.**—Medium, green, flavor unsurpassed, slip, requires cold district to bear well, mid-season.
- King of the Damsons.**—Medium, blue, slip, frost plum, moderate grower, late.
- Late Orleans.**—Medium, purple, sweet, good bearer, slip, splits easily in wet, late.
- ***Lutherborough.**—Medium, black, slip, heavy bearer, good for jam, unusual flavor, mid-season.

- Merryweather.**—Medium, blue, Damson flavor, slip, good bearer, late.
- Miracle.**—Medium, long, black, only a dried-up skin for a stone, mid-season. Not tested yet.
- Missouri Greengage.**—Medium, green, highest flavor, good bearer, slip, mid-season.
- Monarch.**—Large, roundish oval, purplish blue, slip, good bearer, late.
- Pond's.**—Large, red, slip, good cropper in suitable locality, uncertain and unreliable, mid-season.
- *President.**—Large, oblong, purple with white dots, heavy bloom, flesh firm, good bearer, slip, one of the best for cold climates, very late.
- Sam Stanton.**—Medium, purple, fair quality, slip, heavy cropper, mid-season.
- Thiele.**—Medium, red, good quality, fine keeper, good bearer, very late. 2/-.
- *Tibbitt's.**—Medium, purple, sure bearer, rather tart, slip, extremely early.

PRUNE PLUMS

Worked on Mariana Plum Stock; commence bearing 4th-6th year after planting.
1/6 Each; 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Prune is simply a French name for Plum, but the expression is now mostly applied to those Plums used for commercial drying. The qualities that make for a good prune are a dry, meaty flesh, high percentage of sugar, and ability to dry with the stone in without fermenting. Some of those not called prune can be used for drying, but Robe de Sergeant and Prune d'Agen are the two highest grade commercial varieties.

- Conquest.**—Medium, purple, heavy bearer, small broken kernel, no good so far, mid-season.
- Golden.**—Large, roundish oval, golden, skin thin, slip, late.
- *Imperial d'Eppinay (Imperial).**—Large, purple, slip, good bearer, a fine table plum, mid-season.
- Pacific.**—Large, purple maroon, slip, good bearer, mid-season.
- Pond's (Hungarian).**—See Plums.
- Prune d'Agen (French).**—Medium, purple, very sweet, good cropper, dries easily, mid-season, slip.
- Robe de Sergeant.**—Medium, purple, very sweet, slip, heavy cropper, splits easily in wet, mid-season.
- Silver.**—Large, yellow, very sweet, slip, good bearer, late.
- Splendour.**—Medium, reddish purple, heavy bloom, firm, sugary, slip, prolific, early.
- Sugar.**—Medium large, purple, very sweet, slip, good bearer, early mid-season.
- Tragedy.**—Large, purple, flesh yellow, juicy and sugary, a fine table plum, early, slip.

JAPANESE and HYBRID PLUMS.

Worked on Mariana Plum Stock; commence bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.
1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

On Peach Stocks we can supply Santa Rosa, Wilson, Satsuma, Early Gem, and Narrabeen.

This type is very popular in localities unsuited for the profitable production of many of the European varieties. They are prolific and early bearers, handsome in appearance, mostly of a flavor peculiarly their own. The tendency in some varieties to sun scald is much more pronounced in humid climates. The modern varieties are a great advance on the older kinds and are now largely in favor both for fresh fruit, and jam making.

- Balleana.**—Large, yellow and crimson, flesh firm, slip, prolific, very late.
- Billington.**—Medium, firm, meaty, good shipper, very prolific, has no bitterness, light red flesh, ripens Xmas, Cherry Plum x Satsuma. 3/-.
- Blood (Upright).**—Large, blackish crimson, heart-shaped, blood color, slip, heavy bearer, mid-season.
- Blood (Satsuma).**—Large, flat, red, heavy bloom, flesh red, semi-cling, weeping growth, good bearer, a favorite, late.
- Burbank.**—Large, cherry red, lilac bloom, firm flesh, yellow, great cropper, slip, requires good soil, early.
- Chalco.**—Large, flattish, reddish purple, firm flesh, fine flavor, slip, fair bearer, mid-season.
- Climax.**—Very large, bright crimson, good flavor, slip, sometimes shy, ripens Christmas.
- Delicious.**—Large, round, purple, heavy bloom, juicy, slip, mid-season.

- Discovery.**—Large, rich crimson, good quality, flesh yellow and firm, slip, good bearer, early.
- Doris.**—Medium, blackish purple, flesh yellow, slip, good bearer, good for jam, late.
- Early Gem.**—Small, dark crimson, good carrier, fair bearer, extra early.
- Early Jewel.**—Medium, bright red, juicy, fine flavor, slip, irregular bearer, very early.
- Early Satsuma (or Satsuma Seed).**—Medium, crimson, flesh reddish, slip, good bearer, rather tart, very early.
- Export.**—Large, crimson, sweet, blood-red flesh, slip, good keeper, late.
- Kelsey (Purple Monster).**—Extra large, heart-shaped, skin greenish, turning purplish, fine flavor, slip, heavy bearer, scalds easily on coast, good carrier, late.
- Narrabeen.**—Large size, round, rather flattened, skin yellowish covered with dark red and yellow dots, flesh yellowish, juicy, very sugary, small stone, drooping habit but good grower, heavy cropper, good carrier. Ripens last week in January. 2/-.
- October Purple.**—Large, purple, flesh yellow, sweet, prolific, slip, scalds easily on coast, mid-season.
- Omahah.**—Large, coral red, flesh yellow, firm and juicy, hardy, good bearer.
- Pasha.**—Large, bright crimson, heavy bearer, slip, very early.
- Paterson Early.**—Small, red, good bearer, early.
- Paterson Late.**—Medium, bright red, round, slip, good bearer, ripens late March.
- Purple Flesh.**—Large, crimson, flesh blood red, slip, good quality, good bearer, early.
- Purple King.**—Very large, dark crimson, flesh blood red, slip, good flavor, late.
- Santa Rosa.**—Large, purplish crimson, heavy bloom, flesh light red, good flavor, slip, good cropper, a favorite, ripens Xmas week.
- Shiro.**—Medium large, amber yellow, slip, first-class quality, good carrier, good for home use and jam, early.
- Sultan.**—Large, dark crimson, flesh crimson, firm, slip, productive, early.
- Victory.**—Large, dark crimson, blood flesh, fine flavor, slip, good keeper, late.
- Wickson.**—Very large, heart-shaped, yellow, red cheek, slip, prolific, good for home use, ripens end of January.
- Wilson.**—Medium large, bright crimson, flesh yellow, grand shipper, slip, ripens last week November. The best early.
- Wright's Gigantic.**—Large, reddish purple, yellow flesh, slip, prolific, upright grower, late.
- Wright's Prolific.**—Large, crimson, flesh red, firm, slip, heavy bearer, late.

PERSIMMONS.

All Worked on Seedling Persimmon Stocks; commence bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting.

1/9 Each; 18/- per Doz., where not otherwise priced.

Will do in most soils, but thrive best in low, moist situations; the deeper and richer the better. Not suited for localities subject to severe late spring frosts. Can be pruned hard every year as they bear on the new growth each season. Late kinds color easy, and are best left on tree till late in Autumn, for, if picked too soon do not develop their best flavor. Newly planted trees will do much better if watered liberally the first season and planted deep and firm. The dried fruits are somewhere between figs and dates in flavor and quality.

- Costata.**—Medium, conical, salmon yellow, flesh light yellow, almost seedless, very late. 3/-.
- Delicious.**—Large, yellow, flattish, good bearer, fine flavor, late. 3/-.
- Dia Dia Maru.**—Large, rather flat, deep orange, seedless, irregular bearer, late.
- Gailey.**—Small, oblate conical, good flavor, heavy bearer, dull red, flesh dark. Used in Florida for pollinating. 3/-.
- Hayakume.**—Very large, round, vermilion, flesh brownish, rich, late.
- Haycheya.**—Very large, heart-shaped, vermilion, yellow flesh, fine flavor, irregular bearer, early.
- Kingcot.**—Very large, round, yellow, seedless, prolific, mid-season to late.
- Kurokumo.**—Large, almost round, yellow, good cropper, late.
- Large Flat.**—Large, yellow, bears well, late.
- Myotan (new).**—Large, yellow, round, good flavor, good bearer, late. 3/6.
- Nightingale.**—Medium, heart-shaped, seedless, prolific, suited for warm, humid climates.
- Nitaru.**—Large, square, flattish, yellowish red, irregular bearer, late.
- Okame.**—Large, oblate, dark red, yellow flesh, fine quality, few seeds, prolific.
- Ormond.**—Medium, conical, deep red, tough skin, flesh orange, meaty, good quality, very late. 3/-.

Tamopan.—Large, rather flat, with a construction about the middle, golden red, skin thick. 3/-.

Tenanaschi (Seedless).—Large, heart-shaped, yellowish red, prolific, the earliest.

Triumph.—Medium, yellowish red, flat-tish, showy, flesh yellow, fine quality, prolific, late. 3/-.

Tsuno Marghari.—Medium, deep yellow, peculiar shape, rich flavor, good bearer, fine autumn foliage, late.

Tsuro Gaki.—Medium, long, yellowish red, fine flavor, seedless, mid-season.

Wright's Prolific.—Medium, yellow, good quality. 3/-.

Yeddo Ischi.—Large, round, vermilion, good flavor, very late.

Yemon (Cross Bun).—Large, rather flat, yellow, flesh orange, seedless, good bearer, best market sort, seldom affected by fruit fly, very late.

Zenji Maru.—Medium, yellowish red, egg-shaped, flesh brown, many seeds, sweet, not a market sort, can be eaten when quite hard, mid-season.

FIGS.

All grown from cuttings off bearing trees.

Commence bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Under suitable conditions will bear two or more crops a year. Thrive best in loamy, rocky soil, where roots can reach water; in black soils on clay subsoils they do well, but fruit is not so sugary. Require little pruning beyond shaping and thinning out where branches are too thick and dense. In frostless regions, fruit will often develop right through the winter.

Blue Province.—Medium large, bluish purple, very prolific, strong grower.

Black Genoa.—Very large, purplish black, flesh red, luscious, good.

Brown Turkey.—Large, tawny black, luscious, productive, good.

St. Domerque.—Medium, purplish black, flesh dark red, prolific.

White Adriatic.—Medium, brownish green, thin skin, prolific, fair grower.

Yellow Ischia.—Medium, greenish yellow, very sweet, prolific.

LOQUATS.

Worked on Seedling Loquat Stock; commence bearing 2nd-4th year after planting.

1/9 Each; 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Will grow in almost any soil, and make a profitable, evergreen breakwind, in suitable districts. The safest time to plant is late Autumn, preferably when the weather is dull or raining, as they are very sensitive to drying winds after transplanting; but, once established, are very hardy. Fruits ripen in spring, and require little or no pruning, but, if choicest fruit is desired, it will be necessary when heavy crops have set, to either thin each individual bunch down to half the number or else cut a number of bunches out altogether.

Boasley's.—Large, yellow, fleshy, reliable cropper, strong, spreading grower, mid-season.

Californian Advance.—Large, golden yellow, productive, late.

Chatsworth.—Very large, yellow, fleshy, good grower and cropper, late.

Golden Shoreland.—Large, golden yellow, good bearer, mid-season.

Heard's.—Extra large, yellow, best market sort in N.S.W., mid-season.

Japanese.—Resembles Heard's, but fruit shorter and stouter, rather tart, late.

Large Fruited.—Round, rich flavor, small seed, good bearer, mid-season.

Premier.—Large, oval, lemon yellow, small seed, mid-season.

Sewell's Enormity.—Largest size, yellow, good bearer, moderate grower, very late.

Thames Prize.—Large, yellow, fleshy, good quality, good bearer, late.

Victor.—Oval, golden yellow, flesh sweet, good bearer, early.

MEDLARS.

All Worked on Quince Stocks; commence bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting.
1/6 Each; 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best where there is a cold winter, but will grow almost anywhere, fruit should be picked when hard, and keep in a cool place to soften.

- Common**—Medium, round, brownish, good bearer.
Giant—Large, round, brown, good flavor, heavy bearer.
Gross Fruits—Large, round, brown, fine flavor, good bearer.
Monstrous (Dutch)—Large, round, brown, good bearer, fair flavor.
Nottingham—Medium, flattish, brown, good bearer, fine flavor.
Royal—Medium, brown, fine flavor, very prolific.

MULBERRIES.

Commence bearing 1st-4th year after planting.
1/9 Each; 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Will grow anywhere; but thrive best where roots can reach plenty of moisture.

- Abundance**—Long, slender, glossy black, tart, prolific, strong grower.
Black English—Large, black, very sweet, requires cold or dry climate to do very well, subject to black spot on the humid coastal belt. 3/-.
Downing's—Medium, long, black, irregular bearer, strong grower.
Georgeous—Extra large, jet black, superior quality, good bearer. 2/6.
Hicks—Large, glossy black, sub-acid flavor, the best for the coastal belt, often bears two crops a year, the earliest, and very prolific for districts where frosts are light.
Ironclad—Large, black, strong grower, prolific. 2/6.
Lick's American—Large, black, vigorous. 2/6.
New American—Large, black, good bearer, vigorous. 2/6.
Noir de Spain—Large black, good bearer, strong grower.
Prolific—Small, black, prolific bearer, strong grower.
Stark—Medium, black, prolific, vigorous. 2/6.
Stubbs—Large, black, vigorous, good quality, early, 2/6.
Townsend—Medium, fair quality, extra early, vigorous and prolific bearer, 2/6.

QUINCES.

All Worked on Quince Stocks; commence bearing 2nd-4th year after planting.
1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Very hardy; thrive best in low moist soil and situations but will do almost anywhere; useful for culinary, preserving and drying purposes.

- Bourgeaut**—Large, golden yellow, good quality, good bearer, late.
Champion—Large, pear-shaped, yellow, fine flavor, prolific, late.
Fuller—Medium, yellow, prolific, fine flavor, very early.
Giant of Lescovaz—Large, yellow, flesh white, prolific, mid-season.
Master's—Medium, yellow, good quality, bears well, the earliest.
Missouri—Very large, pale yellow, mild flavor, bears well, scalds at times, the best early.
Pineapple—Large, yellow, smooth, tender flesh, heavy bearer, mid-season.
Portugal—Large, deep yellow, heavy bearer, one of the best, late.
Rea's—Large, roundish, yellow, fine quality, mid-season.
Smyrna—Large, yellow, tender, prolific, mid-season.
Van Dieman—Medium, yellow, smooth, fine flavor, mid-season.

OLIVES.

All grafted on Seedling Olive; commence bearing 5th-7th year after planting.

3/- Each, 30/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best in poorish soils and temperate climates, although fairly hardy, chiefly used for oil, pickling and canning. For further guidance in olive culture, see Bulletin 82, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Blanquette.—Medium, blackish, purple, good for oil and pickling.

Bouquettier.—Medium, good bearer, valuable for oil.

Black Italian.—Large, fine flavor, good for pickling.

Lucca.—Medium, heavy bearer, high oil percentage.

Picholine.—Medium, oblong, prolific bearer, good for oil.

Verdale.—Medium, good for oil, good bearer.

NUTS.

Commence bearing the 3rd-10th year after planting.

2/- Each, 21/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best in deep, rich, free, well-drained soils, and, for the first two seasons after planting, we recommend regular watering, as Nut trees seem to be easily affected by dryness when not thoroughly established.

Chestnut (Barless Mammoth).—Large, bears well, strong grower.

Chestnut (Japanese Tamba).—Large, bears early, makes a fine tree.

Chestnut (Korean).—Medium, shell breaks easily, good grower.

Chestnut (Spanish) (Castanea vesca).—The well known Sweet Chestnut, a fine shade tree, attains a great age and enormous size, starts bearing about the sixth season of planting. 2/6.

Filberts and Hazel Nuts.

Queensland Nut (Macadamia Ternifolia).—Medium, hard shell, fine flavor, fairly hardy, good bearer, evergreen.

Pecan Nut (Carya Oliveriformous).—A quick-growing tree, comes into bearing at about eight years, fruit 1½ inches long, borne abundantly. Seedlings, 2/- each; small trees, grafted kinds, 10/6.

Walnut (Juglans Regia).—Large, common English, well known.

Walnut, Japanese (Juglans Sieboldi).—Large, hard-shelled, good flavor, heavy bearer.

Walnut, Japanese (Juglans Cordiformus).—Large, hard shell, early fruiting, good bearer.

Walnut, Californian Black (Juglans Californica).—Large, hard-shelled, good grower. 2/6.

BANANAS.

Commence bearing 18 to 24 months after planting.

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Sub-tropical. Thrive best in warm climates free from frost, on deep, rich, free, well-drained soils, but will do in many sheltered positions where frosts are only light, or protection given when necessary. When frosts are too severe the fruit ripens, woody, and inferior. Once a sucker has borne it should be cut down, as it will not bear again. Suckers are the only method of reproduction, as bananas are almost seedless. Plant 10ft. apart in rows, and rows 10 to 12 feet apart.

Cavendish.—Large, yellow, fine flavor, good bearer, dwarf grower.

Gros Michel.—Medium, yellow, good flavor, tender to frost, tall grower.

Lady's Finger.—Medium, yellow, fine flavor, tall grower, fair bearer. 2/6.

Plantain.—Large, yellow, cooking, stands cold fairly well.

Rajah.—Large, green, good flavor, resists cold fairly well.

Red Luban.—Very large, red, fair flavor, resists frosts, tall grower.

Sugar.—Small, yellow, sweet, stands cold well, fair bearer.

GUAVAS.

Commence bearing 3rd-4th year after planting.

Price 1/6 Each; 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Fine flavored fruits, either for dessert or preserving, thriving best in deep, free soils, where light frosts only prevail, excepting the Purple, which is very hardy. Plant 10 to 15 feet apart, require little or no pruning beyond shaping and thinning of branches.

- Purple** (Cherry or Strawberry).—Medium, purplish red, bears two or more crops a year, makes superfine jelly, evergreen, ornamental shrub, will grow almost anywhere and is very hardy.
- Yellow**.—Large, yellow, pink flesh, aromatic, good dessert, good bearer, very profitable in suitable localities, deciduous in frosty districts.
- Parker's**.—Large, creamy yellow, creamy white flesh, fair bearer, semi-deciduous.

PINEAPPLES.

Commence bearing 18 to 30 months after planting.

Rooted Suckers in Pots. 1/3 each; 13/- dozen, where not otherwise priced.

These are more hardy than is generally supposed, and worth trying in most places along the coastal belt, and in other sheltered positions, where the full force of winter frosts are not felt.

- Cayenne** (Smooth Leaf).—Large, deep yellow, spineless leaves, good quality, prolific bearer, one of the best.
- Ripley Queen**.—Large, golden yellow, good quality, heavy bearer, one of the commercial kinds.

POMEGRANATES.

Commence bearing 3rd-5th year after planting.

Price, 1/6 Each; 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best in good, free soils in temperate climates. Hardy, deciduous shrubby tree, with extra large handsome fruits. In many places the fruit is highly esteemed for its medicinal properties. Plant 10 to 15 feet apart, require moderate pruning to produce regular crops.

- Common**.—Large, bright crimson, rather astringent flavor, fair bearer.
- Granada de Regises**.—Large, crimson, good bearer. 3/-.
- Kyrnisi Kabugh**.—Large, deep crimson, good flavor and bearer. 3/-.
- Krylezy**.—Large, bright crimson. 3/-.
- Papershell**.—Large, bright crimson, sweet flavor, thin skin, good bearer.
- Sweet Fruited**.—Large, bright crimson, sweet, fair bearer.
- Spanish Ruby**.—Large, bright scarlet, thin skin, rather sweet, fair bearer, moderate grower.
- Wonderful**.—Large, brilliant crimson, pulp rich garnet, juicy, excellent flavor, good bearer. 3/-.
- Yeli-Slodski**.—Large, brilliant crimson, good bearer. 3/-.

PASSION VINES.

Commence bearing 9 to 24 months after planting.

Thrive best in loose, loamy soil, in localities fairly free from frost, and can be planted any time, except during the cold winter months. Very quick-growing bearing heavy crops of fruit from 9 months after planting, largely used as a filler crop in commercial orchards to give revenue before permanent trees come into bearing. Plant to trellises about 8 to 10 feet apart. In colder climates, they live much longer, and take longer to come into bearing.

- Banana** (*Tacsonia Mollissima*).—Fruit 4 inches long, yellow, very meaty, not as good flavor as Purple; better suited for salads than as fresh fruit; very suitable for covering unsightly places, as it is both ornamental and long-lived. In pots, 1/6 each; 15/- per doz.
- Purple** (*Passiflora Edulis*).—Large, purple, good for salads and eating fresh, the best commercial kind. In pots, 6d ea., 5/6 doz.; open ground, 1/3 a doz., 7/6 per 100, 60/- per 1000.
- Perfecta**.—Extra large fruit, sweet, so far very promising. In pots, 1/- each, 10/- a dozen.

RHUBARBS.

Will do almost anywhere, but like plenty of water and liberal manuring. Plant 3 feet apart in rows, with rows 3 to 4 feet apart.

- Common**.—Large, stalks reddish crimson, hardy and prolific. 6d each, 5/- doz.
- Topp's Winter**.—Medium stalks, crimson, excellent quality, grows in the winter. 6d each, 5/- doz.

GRAPE VINES.

Commence bearing 1st-2nd year after planting.

Cuttings Own Rooted. Price, 9d Each; 7/6 Dozen.

European vines to stake should be planted 6 to 8 feet each way, depending on richness of soil; but for trellis and American sorts plant 10 to 12 feet between the plants and about 8 feet between the rows. Prune back to 2 or 3 eyes each year.

Under the latest regulations issued by the Department of Agriculture, grape vines grown in, or received into, the Counties of Cumberland and Camden are prohibited from being sent outside that area, so we can only supply customers within these areas. The following kinds only are available:—

- Bell's** (American).—Large berries, blackish purple, medium bunches, extra vigorous grower.
- Black Hambro**.—Large berries and bunch, black, good bearer, the best for coastal districts.
- Isabella Impr.** (American).—Berries large, black, medium bunches, foxy flavor, very vigorous grower.
- Muscat Hambro** (Snow's).—Berries and bunches large, black, fine flavor, good bearer, the best Muscat for coast.
- Muscat Alexandria**.—Berries large, amber color, fine flavor, subject to black spot on coast, good bearer.
- White Sherry**.—Bunches and berries large, pale amber green, prolific, the best white for coastal belts.

CURRENTS.

Commence bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.

9d Each, 8/- Dozen.

Only crop well where there is a cold winter and moist climate. Plant 6 feet apart in rows 8 to 10 feet apart, and cut back each year.

Can supply varieties in Black, Red, or White.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Commence bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting.

9d Each, 8/- Dozen.

Good crops only where there is a cold winter and moist climate. Plant 6 to 8 feet apart in rows 8 to 10 feet apart, and if extra large fruit is required cut hard back each winter.

Can supply varieties in Red, White, Yellow, and Green.

LOGANBERRIES.

Commence bearing 1st-2nd year after planting.

Price, 1/- Each; 11/- per Dozen.

The most suitable of the berries for our climate, fruiting in early Summer; fast growing, thrive best where soil is rich, and moisture abundant, but, with rea-

sonable attention, will thrive almost anywhere. Being a raspberry Hybrid, the most appropriate treatment seems to be to train young runners every year, and to cut away old growth that has finished fruiting. Plant 6 to 10 feet apart.

Black Fruited—Large, long, black, black-berry flavor, prolific, thorny, vigorous.
Red Fruited—Large, long, dark crimson, raspberry flavor, prolific, spiny growth.

RASPBERRIES.

Commence bearing 1st-2nd year after planting.

6d Each, 5/- Dozen.

Require a moist location and cold climate to do real well. Plant 2 to 4 feet apart, in rows 5 to 6 feet apart, and cut canes out when they have finished fruiting.

Can supply varieties in Red and Yellow.

STRAWBERRIES.

Commence bearing 5th-9th month after planting.

Prices, 1/- a Dozen; 5/- per 100 where not otherwise priced.

The most suitable soil is a deep, rich, free loam, or even stiff soil deeply dug and heavily manured, which should be mulched and well watered to give a continuation of crops. From those planted in March and April a crop can be secured the following Spring. Plant in rows 2 to 4 feet apart, and 12 inches apart in the rows, cutting off all runners, as they appear, at least twice a year.

Creswell's—Large, red, fine flavor, strong grower.
hardy, prolific, best coastal variety.
Illawarra—Very large, red, good bearer, good bearer, worth testing. 2/- doz.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

Asparagus (Conovers).—1/6 per doz.,
10/- per 100.

Avocada Mexican (Persea Americana).—
Extra large, a salad fruit, sub-tropical,
seedlings only. 2/-.

Brazilian Cherry (Eugenia Uniflora).—
Small fruit, red. 2/- each.

Cherimoya or Custard Apple (Annona
Cherimolia).—Seedlings. 2/-.

Chinese Raisin (Hovenia Dulcis).—Small,
woody fruit, fine flavor. 1/6.

Eleagnus Longipes.—Red berries, ripen-
ing in summer. 2/6.

Feijoa Sellowiana.—Resemble guava,
minute seeds, a very promising fruit,
hardy, fine flavor. 2/-.

Jujube (Zizphuyus) (Isao or Chinese
Date).—Thrives best in warm, dry cli-
mates, but will stand frosts down to
zero, early bearer. Seedlings, 2/6.

Mango (Mangifera Indica).—Large,
greenish yellow, seedlings. 2/6.

Pinus Edulis (Pinon Nut).—A nut-bear-
ing pine, slow growing. In pots, 2/6.

Rose Apple (Eugenia Jambosa).—Large
fruit, yellow. 2/-.

Rubus Triprius.—An evergreen berry
from Japan, so far not fruited here.
1/3.

Tree Tomato (Cephomandra Betacea).—
Fruit about size of an egg, brownish,
peculiar flavor. 1/6.

White Sapote (Casimaroa Edulis).—
Large, yellow, fine flavor. 2/6.

CITRUS FRUITS

STOCKS.—No hard and fast rules can be laid down about which is the best stock. For stiff subsoils and poorish lands, and quickest returns, Lemon Stock is undoubtedly the best. Orange stocks are deeper rooting, and for loamy subsoil, or where roots can go deep, may be successfully used. On this stock trees grow slower the first few years; but if soil suits them they mostly recover later on.

PLANTING.—Best time for autumn planting is February and March, and if weather is mild, early in April may do; but if weather is moist enough, the earlier

planted the better the result, as cold weather is unsuitable, particularly in heavy soil or frosty places. August and September—or later, if moist enough—are best for spring planting. When planting Citrus trees we prefer, in mild weather, to leave the trees unpruned; but if weather is dry, or high winds prevail, it is best to cut back, and in extreme dry wind cut all the leaves off, too, and cover the barrel loosely with grass, bagging or paper to protect it. By so doing you can often get good results under adverse conditions. Leaves falling off spontaneously after planting is mostly a good sign, but when leaves remain on and wilt they should be cut off. October or later planting, we recommend cutting all leaves before planting. For further guidance in Citrus culture we recommend Bulletin 90 issued by the Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

PRUNING.—Citrus trees in their early years require little or no pruning beyond occasionally shortening shoots of excessive growth that would if unchecked tend to make the tree lopsided. Some of the inner growth of excessively grown trees may be with advantage thinned out.

THIN-SKINNED FRUIT.—We are often asked to supply only thin-skinned varieties, but this is entirely a matter of soil, climate, and manure, as the same kind of tree planted in different soils is likely to be very different in the skin, and on black soils and all stiff clay soil the skin is much thicker than that grown on a light sandy loam. Heavy application of nitrogenous manure also puts thick skin on oranges and lemons, but corrects itself as the nitrogen is being exhausted. Young, vigorous growing trees also have thicker skinned fruit than older trees.

NAVEL REMARKS.—A good deal of contention and correspondence constantly arise about navels. They are undoubtedly the king of oranges in quality, but the most fickle and unreliable croppers of all, and unless soils and atmospheric conditions especially suit them, they seldom give satisfactory results after they are a few years old. Deep, rich, free soils only seem to be suitable for navel plantations. It is very rarely that they mature a good crop if grown on soils with stiff clay bottom, as the fruit is liable to drop any time when weather conditions are unfavorable. It would appear that the dry inland atmosphere is more suitable for navels than the more humid coast, as the fruit seems to set and hang better.

BLOOD ORANGE REMARKS.—Fruit edible early in the season, but does not show blood color in flesh until late in season. Require a hot climate for the color to be very pronounced.

ORANGES.

Worked on Common Lemon Stocks; commence bearing 2nd-4th year after planting.

On Orange Stock we can supply Washington, Valencia, and Eureka.

1/9 Each; 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Byfield (New).—Large, round, yellow, juicy, good flavor, very little fibre, seedless, heavy bearer, best described as a seedless Parramatta. 3/6.

Best's Navel.—Large, yellow, quality fine, good bearer, hangs well, late.

Dunning's Navel.—Large, yellow, good keeper, late, some reports moderate bearer.

Foster.—Large, bright yellow, roundish, sweet, heavy bearer, early.

Golden Buckeye Navel.—Large, long, pale yellow, smooth thin skin, fine texture, dwarf, weeping growth, early.

Golden Nugget Navel.—Large, pale yellow, smooth, thin skin, free from rag, seedless, weak grower, early.

Groverley Navel.—Large, yellow, flattish, not quite seedless, crops well, mid-season. The best Navel for poor soils.

Holdfast.—Large, yellow, rather thick-skinned, hangs well, late.

Jaffa.—Medium, yellow, sweet, prolific, dwarf grower, early.

Joppa.—Very large, yellow, prolific, strong grower, hangs well, mid-season.

Late Valencia.—Large, yellow, skin smooth and thin, good cropper, hangs till others are gone, the best late.

Lue Gim Gong.—Medium, yellow, thin skin, juicy, good flavor, hangs well, good bearer and grower, late.

Maltese Blood.—Medium, yellow, tinted red, blood-red flesh when ripe, dwarf grower, late.

Mediterranean.—Medium, long, yellow, good flavor, heavy bearer, moderate grower. Should only be planted in deep, rich soil.

- Navelencia.**—Large, yellow, skin smooth and fine, payable if marketed as soon as colored, no good where heavy frosts prevail, early.
- Patterson.**—Large, yellow, sweet, juicy, prolific, strong grower, midseason.
- Parramatta.**—Large, yellow, sweet and juicy, prolific, strong grower, mid-season, good on poor soils.
- Paper Rind St. Michael.**—Medium, yellow, thin skin, good bearer, late.
- Ruby Blood.**—Medium, reddish yellow, flesh red, growth moderate.
- Siletta (Old).**—Medium, yellow, good quality, good cropper, hangs well, late.
- Thompson's Navel.**—Large, yellow, fine shiny skin, similar to Navelencia, market early.
- Washington Navel.**—Very large, yellow, superfine quality, on poor shallow soil a shy cropper; should only be planted on deep, rich, preferably sandy loam or volcanic soil; early.
- White Siletta.**—Large, pale yellow smooth skin, good cropper, early.

MANDARINS.

Worked on Common Lemon Stocks; commence bearing 3rd-4th year after planting.
1/9 Each; 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

This class includes those which are crosses between Mandarins and Oranges.

- Beauty of Glen Retreat.**—Large, deep yellow, thin-skinned, rather tart here, heavy cropper, mid-season.
- Burgess.**—Large, yellow, solid fruit, good bearer, mid-season.
- Early Imperial.**—Medium, yellow, sweet, thin skin, medium grower, requires deep, rich soil, very early.
- Ellendale Beauty.**—Very large, yellow, flattish, good quality, very smooth and showy, hangs well, late.
- Emperor.**—Very large, yellow, regular bearer, extensively marketed, mid-season.
- Excelsior.**—Very large, reddish yellow, fair quality, heavy bearer, mid-season.
- Fewtrell's.**—Large, yellow, sweet and prolific, early.
- Jacob's.**—Large, reddish yellow, thin-skinned, juicy, somewhat tart here, heavy bearer, early.
- Kiang.**—Large, yellow, fair quality, prolific, very early. 3/6.
- King (Emperor).**—Very large, yellow, rough skin, quality fair, hangs well, requires good soil, late.
- Muscio.**—Raised at Taree, yellow, flattish, very late, hangs well, only suited for deep, rich soils.
- Oonshii (Satsuma).**—Large, greenish yellow, fair quality, seedless, stands frost well, pendulous dwarf habit, early.
- Scarlet.**—Medium, reddish yellow, peculiar flavor, heavy bearer, early.
- Thorny.**—Medium, yellow, solid, flavor unsurpassed, good bearer, mid-season. Aged trees should be thinned and manured to get good size.

LEMONS.

Worked on Common Lemon Stocks; commence bearing 2nd-4th year after planting.
1/9 Each; 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Pick when turning light in color, or big enough, and stored for some time, they become more juicy and thin skinned than if left on tree to ripen. For full guidance in storing, apply Department of Agriculture.

- Chatsworth.**—Raised in South Australia, large, good bearer, very juicy. 3/-.
- Common.**—Large, yellow, sweet, rough-skinned, hardy, early.
- Eureka (Sweet Rind).**—Large, yellow, good quality, thornless, early bearer, not as strong grower as Lisbon, but a better summer crop.
- Genoa.**—Very large, yellow, good bearer, thornless, too coarse here.
- Lisbon.**—Large, yellow, juicy, prolific, largely cultivated, tree thorny.
- Meyer.**—Extra large, good bearer, fair grower. 3/6.
- Variegated.**—Medium, leaves and fruit variegated, fair cropper, ornamental.
- Villa Franca.**—Medium, yellow, thin-skinned, good quality, few thorns, not as vigorous as Lisbon, but profitable for its summer crop on deep, rich soil.

MISCELLANEOUS VARIETIES

Worked on Common Lemon Stocks; commence bearing 3rd-4th year after planting.
1/9 Each; 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

CITRONS.

Mainly used for making candy peel; also makes a good marmalade of strong Citron flavor.

Bengal Citron.—Extra large, round, pale yellow, for preserving and peel. **Citron of Commerce.**—Large, yellow, lemon shape, used for candied peel.

CUMQUATS.

Can be eaten out of hand, skin and all, but mostly used for preserving and crystallising. A flavor peculiarly its own. Very prolific bearers.

Round.—Small, yellow, hardy, very prolific, peculiar flavor. **Long.**—Small, yellow, good bearer, peculiar flavor.

LIMES.

Generally grown in warm humid climates, where lemons are not successful, and used for the same purposes.

Persian (or Sweet).—Large, roundish, yellow, sickly sweet, prolific. **Tahitian.**—Large, greenish yellow, juicy, nearly seedless, prolific.

POMELOWS, GRAPE FRUIT, or SHADDOCKS.

The Pomelow, or as it is incorrectly called, the Grape Fruit, is very largely grown in America. The flavor is a peculiar bitter-sweet, and said to be one of the most beneficial of all fruit juices for improving the digestion. Makes an extra fine marmalade.

Blood.—Very large, roundish, yellow, good bearer, red flesh in hot climates. **Java.**—Large, yellow, pear-shaped, sub-acid, good bearer, young growth, reddish.

Common.—Very large, yellow, roundish, sub-acid, very thick skin, prolific. **Marsh.**—Large, round, pale yellow, seedless, heavy cropper, good grower, best of all.

SEVILLES (or Bitter Oranges).

Mainly used for marmalades of various kinds.

Poor Man's Oranges.—Very large, round, yellow, very juicy, smooth skin, good marmalade sort, not a true Seville in flavor or growth, moderate grower. **Seville (Common).**—Large, yellow, prolific. The market variety. **Seville (Flat).**—Large, round, smooth, yellow, good bearer.

- - ROSES - -

A FEW HINTS ON PLANTING ROSES.

SOIL.—Almost any soil will grow roses, but a deep, rich, clayey loam is the best, and the deeper it is broken up the better, and if available incorporate any animal manure at the time of preparing soil, for if applied at planting time too near the roots, the ferment of the manure may damage the roots.

Newly-broken soil is often acid, or sour; but some lime worked into the ground some weeks before planting corrects the acidity. Sandy soil requires heavy and regular manuring (preferably cow) for roses to do real well.

POSITION.—Roses can be successfully grown where the location is not too much overshadowed by large trees, or where not shaded by buildings or fences for much more than half a day. An open situation, but sheltered from strong winds is best. Too much enclosure tends to mildew, and weedy spindly growth. On stiff retentive soils drainage should be attended to.

UNPACKING.—Plants usually arrive in good order, unpack, dip the roots in water, and then cover with a wet sack until planted. If plants should arrive dry, soak the whole plant in tepid water for twenty minutes to half an hour (water should be so warm that you can hold your hand in it without feeling the heat much); and, if still withered, bury plant in soil, and keep the spot wet for two or three days; then take out and plant.

PLANTING DISTANCES.—The best effect in a rose bed is often lost by indiscriminately planting of the strongest growers mixed with weak ones. Small growers should be planted in front and the strongest growers in the middle or background. Four feet apart is the minimum for strongest and 2 feet sufficient for small growers. Plant standards 3ft. 6in. to 5ft. or more, according to whether they are to be specimen grown, or for mass effect. Climbers of a trellis should be planted 8 to 12 feet, depending on whether covering quickly is wanted or not.

PLANTING.—In loose or deeply broken up soil, plant dwarf budded roses so deep that bud, i.e., junction of stock and plant, is about one to two inches below the surface of soil. Depth of planting should be largely governed by the soil; on stiff, clay bottom plant more shallow than on sandy or loose bottom. Too shallow planting makes them liable to blow over in wet, windy weather. Too deep planting in badly drained heavy soils tends to make them water-logged in wet weather.

If in windy place, don't fail to protect plant from wind until well established.

Make holes wide enough to spread out the roots naturally without bending them. Give the tips of roots a downward tendency.

Don't put fresh manure on the bare roots, but work it well into the soil about the tips of the roots or leaving manuring until plants have started to grow.

Cover roots with finest soil you have to hand, and, when well covered, tread down firmly.

WATERING.—If soil is dry when planting, pour a bucket of water (more or less, according to the state of soil) into each hole, as half a bucket under the plant is better than two on top. Let water soak away before planting.

Avoid watering little and often after planting. If weather continues so dry that watering is necessary, make a hole close to plant and give a good watering in the hole.

Standard Roses require much more watering than bush roses when newly planted or during dry seasons.

MULCHING.—When planting in dry, windy weather, mulch with leaves, grass, litter, etc.; or, failing that, hill up the soil half-way up the plant, to act as a mulch; but, if weather is wet, leave plant exposed from bud upwards, till weather changes. Be sure and keep the surface soil loose around the plants. After heavy rain or watering, the soil sets hard, and, if allowed to harden, may kill the plants.

MANURING.—When well established, roses can use large quantities of manure. Fowl, pig, sheep or horse manure is best for stiff soil; cow manure for light; but any manure is better than none. Bonedust is very good, too. Farmyard manure is best applied in winter, artificial manure in spring; but manuring can really be done any time to established plants.

PLANTING TIME.—Roses can be planted almost any time when weather is moist; but the best time is from March to August (inclusive). The sap begins to rise about the end of July in Cumberland, and if planted then or early in August, failures in transplanting are, with reasonable care, reduced to a minimum. Those planted in early autumn start before the winter, but if not properly cared for may die back later.

ARRANGEMENT OF PLANTS.—The earlier method of planting beds and borders, of mixed varieties, as diverse in habit, etc., as possible, is giving place to planting groups of a few varieties only with harmonising colors, which gives a more effective appearance to the garden.

EVERBLOOMING.—The number of flowering periods can be increased by cutting the blooms with long stems, and when Spring flowering is over to get another flowering by judicious watering and liquid manuring. This can be repeated depending on the length of Summer and the severity of Autumn frosts in colder climates.

PRUNING.—The object should be to select a few strong, well-ripened shoots (the number depending upon the size and age of the plant). These shoots should be short jointed, and strong, and the nearer to the ground for dwarfs the better. All the unripened wood and old weakly shoots should be cut clean away. The remainder should be cut back according to the strength of the shoots or variety; the stronger they are the longer they should be left, care being taken to cut to an eye looking outwards. A light pruning may be given after the spring blooming, but if flowers are cut with a long stalk this will not be necessary. Climbers should have all exhausted and feeble wood removed, and where too thick thinned out, and the long leaders shortened, and the laterals cut to 2 or 3 buds. Winter pruning should be done in Cumberland about middle to the end of July, and where Springs are later or earlier accordingly.

DISBUDDING.—For exhibiting roses it is generally necessary to disbud to increase the size of flowers, and this is done as soon as the lateral buds are big enough to remove without injuring the main centre bud.

NEW ROSES, 1926

The following novelties offered are, we think, the pick of the leading European and American growers, and the descriptions are the raisers', very much condensed, for, at the time our Catalogue goes to print, the new roses have not had a fair chance to flower, hence we are unable to make any personal comments. However, from early April on we may be able to give some candid opinions if desired, but actually suitability to our conditions is only apparent after 2 or 3 years' testing, for the highly colored descriptions are seldom borne out by experience.

Price: 4/- each; 42/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced

Annie Laurie (H.T.) (Stuppy Floral Co.).—Large, full, good form, flesh pink, golden yellow base, very free, very lasting, mildew-proof foliage, sport of Ophelia, vigorous.

Barbara Robinson (H.T.) (A. Dickson).—Color cream, vigorous, free, extremely floriferous; the buds are long and pointed, opening cleanly in all weathers

to a well shaped flower; sweetly scented.

Blossom (H.T.) (Beckwith).—Medium, full, good shape, color peach blossom pink, heavily flushed Rose Negron red shading to yellow at base, outside of petals flushed yellow and pink, very free, dark green foliage, strong.

- Concordia** (H.T.) (F. Brix).—Large, full, well shaped, last well, color light sparkling pink, very free, vigorous.
- Dixie** (H.T.) (W. R. Gray).—Color soft shell-pink or pale salmon, a sport of Radiance, but Dixie is more double and cup-shaped than its parent, grand habit and good foliage, very free, vigorous.
- Duchess of York** (H.T.) (Sandy Dickson).—Large, full, fine form, color golden yellow, tangerine centre deepening to orange tangerine, with color spreading from the centre of the flower and suffusing the whole flower to the outermost petals, long lasting in a cut state, very free, vigorous.
- Eldorado** (H.T.) (Howard and Smith).—Large, full, good form, golden Marechal Neil, yellow tinted red, very free, vigorous, sweetly perfumed.
- Empire Queen** (H.T.) (W. Easlea).—Large, full, well shaped flower, color clear cerise with orange flush, very free, long stems, fine color under artificial light, vigorous. Cherry Page and Vanessa.
- Goldmine** (H.T.) (J. H. Hill).—Large, full, fine form, golden yellow, very free, strong. An improved Mrs. A. Ward (Golden Rule x Mrs. A. Ward).
- Gwyneth Jones** (Per.) (McGredy).—Large, semi-double, color brilliant carmine orange, mildew-proof foliage, very free, strong.
- Hera** (H.T.) (Rossem).—Color brilliant carmine with blood red shading, buds pointed, flowers are borne one to three on a stem, medium size, full, good form, sweetly scented with the real old rose scent, strong.
- Holt Hewitt** (H.T.) (Beckwith).—Large, full, fine form, color rich velvety crimson, flushed and veined scarlet, very free, mildew-proof foliage, strong.
- Ivy May** (H.T.) (Beckwith).—Large, fairly full, very free, rose pink flushed with gold on the edges of the petals, sweetly scented, vigorous.
- John Henry** (H.T.) (Beckwith).—Long Buds, not too full, good shape, rosy scarlet in buds, opening to rich pink, very free, vigorous.
- Leader** (H.T.) (E. S. Hill).—A sport of Premier, not so full, sweetly scented, color cerise red, strong, very free.
- Lady F. Strange** (H.T.) (McGredy).—Large, full, perfect shape, high pointed centre, mildew-proof foliage, very free, color reddish prawn to violet, old rose shaded yellow, vigorous.
- Lord Fairfax** (H.T.) (W. R. Gray).—Large, fairly full, good shape, color cherry red, flushed scarlet, very full, sweetly perfumed, free from mildew, vigorous. Hoosier B. x Ophelia.
- Lord Lambourne** (Per.) (McGredy).—Large size, full, good shape, color buttercup yellow, last petal margined crimson scarlet, mildew-proof foliage, very free, strong.
- Marcia Stanhope** (H.T.) (G. Lilley).—Large, good shape, full, color white, scented, very free, strong. Gold Medal, N.R.S.
- Marcia Reid** (H.T.) (Ferguson).—Medium, fairly free, rose pink, shaded yellow at base of petals, very free, vigorous.
- Mdm. Hippolyte Dumas** (H.T.) (P. Guillot).—Large, fairly full, good shape, flesh pink, shaded rose pink, very free, vigorous.
- Mrs. Calvin Coolidge** (H.T.) (The United States Flower Co.).—It is in the Ophelia class in all respects except color, which is a deep yellow that intensifies into a rich orange yellow as the flower expands, strong.
- Mrs. Maloney** (H.T.) (McGredy).—Good size, full, well formed, brilliant crimson carmine red, very glowing color, mildew-proof foliage, very free, sweetly perfumed, vigorous.
- Mrs. Prentiss Nicholls** (H.T.) (Scott).—Large, full, fine form, deep rose pink, free, vigorous.
- Mrs. S. W. Burgess** (H.T.) (S. W. Burgess).—Large, full, fine form, very free, color apricot yellow, deeper at base of petals, not subject to mildew, vigorous. Melanie Soupert x Joseph Hill.
- Mrs. T. Smith** (H.T.) (T. Smith).—Large, fairly full, good shape, color glowing cerise, fragrant, mildew-proof foliage, very free, vigorous. Gold Medal.
- Mrs. W. G. Harding** (H.T.) (Pierson).—Large, full, good form, glowing rose pink, very full, sweetly perfumed, strong.
- Philomene Pollaert** (H.T.) (Pollaert).—General MacArthur x Old Gold. The flowers are beautiful crimson with orange, good size, full and well formed, growth vigorous and foliage free from disease, sweetly scented.
- Princesse Marie Jose** (H.T.) (Klettenberg-Londes).—Vigorous, long pointed bud orange and vermilion, flower large, full high centre, color orange vermilion on yellow back ground, centre velvety orange red, fruit-like perfume. Gold Medal. Ghent.

Queenie Robinson (H.T.) (W. Easlea).—Large, semi-double, large clusters, color orange cerise to rosy pink, very free, wood ruby red in color, vigorous.

Red Premier (H.T.) (Robert Scott and Son).—Inside of petals bright velvety red, outside of petals carmine red, very brilliant under artificial light, very fragrant, bud long and pointed and much better in form than "Premier," dark green foliage, strong.

Rosemary (H.T.) (Frank Cant).—Color deep carmine, with the reverse of the petals old gold, medium size, perfect form with high pointed centre, very free, strongly perfumed (sweet damask), for which it was awarded the 100 guinea Clay Cup of the R.H.S. for the best seedling rose of true old rose scent.

Rotelfe (H.T.) (Tartan).—Scarlet overlaid and mottled maroon, lasts well, medium, fairly full, a sport from C. de Clos Vouget, mod.

Royal Red (H.T.) (E. G. Hill).—Large, very full, fine form, very free, sweetly scented, color scarlet red shaded black, vigorous.

Saltaire (H.T.) (A. Dickson).—Color velvety crimson shaded scarlet, medium size, perfect form, the buds opening with a high pointed centre; good foliage, free from mildew and black spot; delightfully fragrant, very free, vigorous.

Scarlet Bedder (H.T.) (Jersey Nurseries).—Large, fairly full, bright scarlet, very free, vigorous. Gen. Macarthur x Hugh Dickson.

Scarlet Glory (H.T.) (A. Dickson).—Vermilion scarlet, the most vivid self-colored rose yet raised, very floriferous, with dark green foliage which is not subject to mildew or black spot, good size, well formed, very free, vigorous.

Simon Danmaury (H.T.) (Soupert x Notting).—Color velvety crimson, flower large with firm petals, very fragrant and floriferous, splendid for beads. Liberty x General MacArthur.

Superb (H.T.) (F. Evans).—Colour silvery pink, of soft tone, with deeper shading on back of petals, flowers full, large size and excellent form, very free, vigorous. Awards: Certificate of Merit by the N.R.S. and Woosnam Silver Cup.

Victor Woodilane (H.T.) (McGredy).—Very large, full, fine form, lasts for days when cut, color bright carmine pink, much like Gustave Grunerwald, only better in every way, strongly tea perfumed, strong.

White Ensign (H.T.) (McGredy).—Medium size, good shape, pure white, flushed cream at base of petals, very free, and blooms last longer on the plant and when cut than any other variety known, mildew-proof foliage, and it is recommended by the raisers as superior to Mrs. H. Stevens in every respect, strong.

William Bowyer (H.T.) (Chaplin).—medium, semi-double, sweetly scented, very free, deep velvety red, vigorous, an improved Miss C. E. van Rossen.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Climbing Golden Ophelia (H.T.) (Hage).—A climbing sport of "Golden Ophelia" which will prove a welcome addition, the growth is vigorous and flowers continuously throughout the season.

Clb. Lyon Rose (Per.) (Ketten).—A strong growing climbing sport from the well known dwarf.

Climbing Sunstar (Per.) (G. Dickson).—A climbing sport of the well known and popular bedding variety.

Luciole (H. Wich.) (A. Nonin).—Large trusses, single, bright red with white centre, an improved Hiawatha, vigorous grower.

Mary Wallace (Wich.) (Van Fleet).—Pillar rose, large, glossy foliage resistant to all diseases, blooms freely early in the season and bears a considerable number of fine buds throughout the season, well formed, semi-double, bright rose pink.

DWARF POLYANTHA.

Double Orleans (E. J. Hicks).—A double form of Orleans with all its good points.

Kirsten Poulsen (Poulsen).—Bright scarlet, large trusses, strong stems, fine foliage, very free, flowers last well when cut, vigorous.

Orange Queen.—Sport of the Orleans

Rose, color is a most refined orange salmon and does not discolor, even as a cut flower it will retain the fine beautiful color for days.

Salmon Queen (Ouden and Son).—A distinct sport of Juliana Rose, from which it only differs in color, this is deep salmon.

NEW ROSES, 1925

Price: 2/6 each; 27/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

All descriptions in this list are the raisers', very much condensed

- Arthur Cook** (H.T.).—Large, full, velvety crimson, perfumed, mildew-proof, foliage free, vig.
- Blush Queen** (H.T.).—Soft pink, perfect form, immune from mildew.
- Clovelly** H.T.).—Large, full, satin pink, good form, long stems, free, vig.
- Christine Prior** (H.T.).—Large, fairly full, bright rosy red, good form, free, vig.
- Commonwealth** (H.T.).—Large, full, good form, deep pink, lasts well, free, vig.
- Earl Beatty** (H.T.).—Deep crimson, may be styled an improved "General Mac-Arthur," sweetly scented.
- E. J. Moller** (H.T.).—Large, full, good form, intense dark red, very free, strong.
- Fragrance** (H.T.).—Large, full, good form, deep crimson, very fragrant, Pillan.
- Fred J. Harrison** (H.T.).—Immune from mildew, cardinal red, suffused crimson and splashed with blackish crimson, large, sweet scented, full.
- George H. Mackereth** (H.T.).—Large, good form, free, stiff stems, sweetly scented, deep crimson, shaded velvety maroon, vig.
- Gwynne Carr** (H.T.).—Vig., free, buds long and pointed, full, perfect form, opens well in all weathers, color shell-pink to pale lilac rose, veined silver, fragrant.
- Golden Madame Segond Weber** (H.T.).—Color salmon, centre golden yellow, full, good substance, with long and stiff petals, very free, very like Mdm. Seg. Weber, vigorous.
- Henry Nevard** (H.T.).—Crimson scarlet, large and finely formed, highly perfumed, vig.
- Herman Neuhoﬀ** (H.T.).—A dark scarlet sport of "General Jansen," vig.
- John C. M. Mensing** (H.T.).—Sport from "Ophelia," deep bright rose, habit and other characteristics as the parent.
- John Russell** (H.T.).—Rich, glowing crimson, almost black, fine form, free, vig.
- June Boyd** (H.T.).—Large, full, good form, salmon carmine, yellow base, outside petals flushed yellow, free, strong.
- Lady Charmion**.—Large, fairly full, good form, bright cherry color, very free, fragrant, strong.
- Louis Chisen** (H.T.).—Large, full, snow white, very full, vig.
- Madame Mallerin** (H.T.).—Immune from mildew, long buds, extra large, crimson scarlet, shaded vermilion, sweetly scented, vig.
- Mademoiselle Irene Hennessy** (H.T.).—Vig., large, full, perfect form, sweetly scented, color brilliant orange vermilion.
- Mrs. James Shearer** (H.T.).—Large and exquisitely formed, light canary yellow, as the flower develops it becomes pure white, with cadmium yellow at the base, free, sweetly scented, vig.
- Mrs. Tresham Gilbey** (H.T.).—Coral rose, shaded salmon, sweetly scented, vig.
- Mrs. G. Heath** (H.T.).—Large, long pointed bud, blood-red orange crimson, full, fine form, free, vig.
- Mrs. C. W. Edwards** (H.T.).—Pure crimson carmine, yellow base, large, full, mildew-proof foliage, free, vig.
- Richard E. West** (H.T.).—Vig., free, perfect form, high pointed centre, large and full, color cadmium yellow, paler on reflex, fragrant.
- Roselandia** (H.T.).—A sport from "Golden Ophelia," being larger in flower and deeper in color, perfect form.
- Shot Silk** (H.T.).—Bright cherry cerise, overshot with salmon orange, flushed rose, immune from mildew, free, medium size, well formed, fairly full, vig.
- Sensation** (H.T.).—Large, full, rich, velvety crimson, shaded dark crimson, fine form, free and fragrant, vig.
- Templar** (H.T.).—Large, fairly full, clear, even red, free, sweetly scented, vig.
- Viscountess Devonport** (H.T.).—Good form of flower, rich Indian yellow, compact growth, sweetly scented, vig.
- Wilhelm Kordes** (H.T.).—Large, capucine red, toning to golden yellow, full, good form, free, mod.

CLIMBING ROSES

- Allen Chandler** (H.T.).—Vivid scarlet, nearly single, carried in clusters of 3/4 blooms, flowering very early and late. Pillar.
- Clb. Columbia** (H.T.).—A climbing sport from the well known dwarf.

Climbing Hoosier Beauty.—A strong climbing sport of the well known dwarf of the same name.

Climbing Mrs. G. Shawyer (H.T.).—A strong growing climber of the dwarf.

Chastity (H.T.).—White, yellow at the base, moderate size, perfect form, carried in trusses of five to ten blooms, sweetly scented.

Fraicheur (Wich, Hyb.).—Clusters of 20 to 30, color tender rose, vigorous with glistening green foliage.

Madeline Lemaire (Wich. Hyb.).—Vigorous, large bouquets of 50 to 60 flow-

ers, semi-double, Nilson pink striated crimson carmine.

Papa Rouillard (Wich. Hyb.).—Vigorous, handsome foliage, spineless, very long bouquets of 15 to 25 flowers, large, brilliant carmine color.

Phyllis Bide (Poly.).—Gold, flushed carmine pink, semi-double, large sprays, free, vig.

Schloss Friedenstein (Poly.).—Full, large trusses, color darkish blue, reddish violet centre, mildew-proof foliage, vigorous, the bluest rose to date.

POLYANTHAS (DWARF)

Alice Amos.—Single, large trusses, rosy cerise, with white eye, very free, vig.

Baby Tanrex.—A near approach to a real blue, free flowerer, fairly full.

Else Poulsen.—Almost single, medium size, bright rose pink color, very free.

Orange King.—Orange color, semi-double, very free, vig.

Queen Wilhelmina.—Pure pink, large trusses, very free.

White Orleans.—A sport of Orleans, of pure white color, otherwise identical.

ROSES—General List

Our Roses are budded on American Noisette Stocks, as we have found that stock gives the most general satisfaction.

Price, 1/3 each, 13/- dozen, 25 plants £1/5/-, 50 plants £2/8/-, packing included. Postage or freight extra. (These prices apply only when the full number is taken at one time, as 50 plants done up in one consignment are much less trouble than are the same number done up in several consignments.) For those living near railway station, it is best to have them by train, as stronger plants can be sent, and more weight allowed in packing. Plants available for coming season are well advanced and promise to be good plants by selling time.

ORDERING.—Purchasers having limited knowledge of Roses are often disappointed through selecting varieties seen in show trays and dealer's windows, which are not always average blooms grown under ordinary conditions, as dry summers followed by good rains will produce abnormal flowers. Hence we recommend that prospective buyers either consult experienced gardening friends, or else leave the selection entirely to us, stating whether good all round garden roses are required or exhibition kinds. In either case we will select the best varieties. Owing to the similarity in many of the names, and in order to avoid mistakes, customers are requested to write the names of varieties wanted clearly. Also please state distinctly whether it is Standard, Bush or Climbing plants you require, for the word **Standard** is often wrongly used to denote Bush plants.

SUBSTITUTES.—It is advisable to give a few supplementary names, as substitutes, in case any of those ordered are sold out. Particularly towards the end of the season is that necessary. If you don't wish substitutes, please write "no substitute" on order sheet.

DESCRIPTIONS.—Not hot air shots aiming only at special sales, but by experience and observation we make every effort to properly describe all roses in catalogue, but owing to the vast difference in soil, weather, elevation, aspect, and climate we find it impossible to give a description that will suit all localities and climates. Particularly is this so in the case of varieties with intense color or varieties containing various shades of color. In early spring or on hot days, yellows will often come white and reds come pink. These varieties often appear to be untrue, but they should not be condemned at the one flowering, as in most cases the Autumn is the best time to judge of the correctness of the labelling. Semi-double Roses often last well when cut, and the petalage increases in late Autumn. Vig., strong, mod., poor, at the end of each description refers to the growth of the plant.

H.P.—HYBRID PERPETUAL.—Chiefly spring-blooming, and sometimes in the autumn, not ever-blooming, but give a great wealth of flowers when in bloom. They are more hardy and resist frost better than the Teas. Invaluable for spring shows.

H.T.—HYBRID TEA.—Originated in a class between H.P. and Tea, but the various classes have been so intercrossed that it is now difficult in many cases to classify correctly. Everblooming and hardy.

M.—MOSS ROSES.—Only thrive to perfection in cold climates, mainly Spring blooming, and their beauty is the mossing of the buds before flowers are opened.

PER.—PERNETIANA.—Colors very intense, free flowering, growth strong in dry inland and cold mountain climates, but in warm humid climates inclined to die back. Very subject to Black Spot.

T.—TEA-SCENTED.—Mostly evergreen, very free, but more tender to frost and are not as hardy as the H.P.

- America (H.T.).**—Large, perfect form, long pointed buds, rose pink, fragrant, free, strong.
- Alexander Hill Gray (T.).**—Large, good form, high pointed centre, sulphur yellow, free, strong.
- Antoine Rivoire (H.T.).**—Medium, full, rosy flesh, camellia-shape, strong.
- Beaute Inconstant (T.).**—Medium, copery red, shaded carmine and yellow, beautiful bud, variable, vig.
- Betty (H.P.).**—Large, not full, satin rose, tinted yellow, good show rose, vig.
- Betty Uprichard (H.T.).**—Medium, salmon pink, reverse glowing carmine, not full, free, vig.
- Black Prince (H.P.).**—Large, rather flat, dark crimson, fragrant, strong.
- Blanche Moreau (M.).**—Large white, mossed, vig.
- Captain Kilbee Stuart (H.T.).**—Large semi-double, loose, velvety crimson, shaded scarlet, fragrant, free, vig.
- Caroline Testout (H.T.).**—Very large and globular, satiny pink, vig.
- Catherine Mermet (T.).**—Medium, full, excellent form, flesh rose, free, mod.
- Charles K. Douglas (H.T.).**—Large, semi-double, scarlet crimson, free, vig.
- Clarice Goodacre (H.T.).**—Large, good form, chrome on ivory white, strong.
- Columbia (H.T.).**—Medium large, peach-blow pink, fragrant, often mis-shapen, best in autumn, strong.
- Captain F. S. Harvey Cant (H.T.).**—Large, high pointed centre, salmon pink, perfumed, strong.
- Comtesse du Cayla (T.).**—Medium, semi-double, nasturtium red, tinted carmine and copper, free, strong.
- Comtesse La Barthe (T.).**—Large globular, not full, rosy flesh, very free, vig.
- Countess of Gosford (H.T.).**—Large, not full, salmon pink, very free, mildews badly, vig.
- Coronation (H.P.).**—Large, good form, flesh pink, good show, vig.
- Crested Moss (M.).**—Medium buds, pink, heavily crested with moss, strong.
- Crusader (H.T.).**—Large, good form, velvety crimson, blues badly, vig.
- Cynthia Forde (H.T.).**—Large, full, rosy pink, vig.
- Dean Hole (H.T.).**—Large, high centre, silvery carmine, shaded salmon, good show, mildews badly, strong.
- Devoniensis (T.).**—Large, full and sweet, creamy white, blush centre, strong.
- Dr. Hogg (H.P.).**—Large, full, reddish violet, fragrant, vig.
- Dr. Joseph Drew (H.T.).**—Large, good form, salmon yellow, suffused pink, strong.
- Duchess of Sutherland (H.T.).**—Large, good form, full, rose pink, vig.
- Duchess of Wellington (H.T.).**—Large, fairly full, long buds, saffron yellow, strong.
- Earl Haig (H.T.).**—Large, globular form, reddish crimson, strong.
- Earl of Warwick (H.T.).**—Large, salmon pink, centre vermilion, mod.
- Edith Part (H.T.).**—Medium, rich pink, suffused salmon, free, vig.
- Edgar M. Burnett (H.T.).**—Large, full, fine form, flesh tinted rose, fragrant, strong, good show.
- Elli Hartmann (H.T.).**—Large, full, excellent form, old gold, vig.
- Elegante (H.T.).**—Large, fairly full, sulphur yellow, free, mildew-proof, vig.
- Ethel Somerset (H.T.).**—Large, full, high pointed centre, coral pink, free, vig.
- Etoile de Hollande (H.T.).**—Medium, semi-double, dark red, fair form, fragrant, free, strong.
- Etoile de France (H.T.).**—Large, crimson, sweetly scented, free, strong.
- Farbonkonigen (H.T.).**—Large, fairly full, excellent shape, inside coral red, outside silvery fawn, free, strong.

- Florence Pemberton** (H.T.).—Very large, creamy white, shaded pink, strong.
- Firedragon** (H.T.).—Large, full, sweetly scented, fiery red, mildew-proof, vig.
- Francklin** (H.T.).—Large, full, salmon pink, shaded yellow, free, strong.
- Frau Math. Noehl** (H.T.).—Large, full, fine form, lemon yellow, strong.
- Frau Karl Druschki (Snow Queen)** (H.P.).—Large, well formed, pure white, free, can also be grown as a climber, a good white.
- Frances Gaunt** (H.T.).—Large, fairly full, deep apricot, strong.
- Francis Scott Key** (H.T.).—Large, full, good form, cherry red, strong.
- General Superior Jansen** (H.T.).—Large, good form, bright red, free, burns at times, vig.
- General Macarthur** (H.T.).—Large, full, rather flat, rich crimson, shaded scarlet, sweetly perfumed, free, vig.
- George Arends** (H.P.).—Large, full, good form, delicate rose, fragrant, vig.
- George Dickson** (H.T.).—Large and full, velvety crimson, with scarlet reflexed tips, fragrant, mildews, very vig.
- George Schwartz** (T.).—Medium, not full, bright buttercup yellow, beautiful buds, free, mod.
- Gloire de Chedane Guinnoisseau** (H.P.).—Very large, full, perfect form, vermillion red, strong.
- Golden Ophelia** (H.T.).—Medium, perfect form, golden yellow, free, vig.; one of the best garden yellows; lasts well, vig.
- Gruss au Teplitz** (H.T.).—Medium, cup-shaped, bright crimson, very showy, good garden rose, free, vig.
- Gustave Grunerwald** (H.T.).—Large, fairly full, good form, carmine pink, very free, fragrant, strong.
- Gwen. Nash** (H.T.).—Large, semi-double, loose, cyclamen, pink, free, vig.
- Hadley** (H.T.).—Large, full, good shape, dark red, very free, fragrant; the best all-round garden red to date; vig.
- Hawlmart Scarlet** (H.T.).—Medium, brilliant scarlet, free, mod.
- Harry Kirk** (H.T.).—Large, sulphur yellow, fading slightly, long buds, strong.
- Hawlmart Crimson** (H.T.).—Large, semi-double, intense blackish crimson, very showy, free; the best of this class; vig.
- His Majesty** (H.T.).—Large, full, dark crimson, perfumed, vig.
- Hoosier Beauty** (H.T.).—Large, full, perfect form, dark crimson, with blackish veinings, very fragrant, free, strong; one of the best.
- Hugh Dickson** (H.P.).—Large, fairly full, fine form, crimson scarlet, vig.
- Hugo Roller** (T.).—Medium, good shape, lemon-yellow, edged carmine outer petals, free, mod.
- Imperial Potentate** (H.T.).—Large, high centre, fairly full, rose pink, fragrant, free, vig.
- Independence Day** (H.T.).—Medium, semi-double, sunflower gold, orange apricot, free, strong.
- Innocence** (H.T.).—Large, single, pure white, free, vig.
- Irish Elegance** (T.).—Large, single, bronzy orange, very free, good in winter, vig.
- Irish Fireflame** (T.).—Large, single, buds orange, splashed orange crimson, free, very fine, vig.
- Isobel** (H.T.).—Large, single, carmine, flushed orange, free, dies back, strong.
- Jonkheer, J. L. Mock** (H.T.).—Largest size, good form, carmine, changing to imperial pink, lasts well when cut, fragrant, long stems, vig.
- K. A. Victoria** (H.T.).—Large, full perfect form, white, shaded cream, one of the best creams available, strong.
- Killarney Brilliant** (H.T.).—Medium, not full, rosy carmine, very free, strong.
- K. of K.** (H.T.).—Large, semi-double, vivid crimson scarlet, stiff petals, lasts well when cut, free, showy, vig.
- Lady Ashtown** (H.T.).—Large, full and high pointed, deep rose, very free, good garden rose, strong.
- Lady Dixon Hartland** (H.T.).—Long and pointed, deep salmon, shading to pink, vig.
- Lady Inchiquin** (H.T.).—Large, full, perfect shape, orange cerise, free, strong.
- Lady Hillingdon** (T.).—Large, long-pointed bud, fairly full, rich apricot yellow, free, one of the best garden yellows, vig.
- Lady Maureen Stewart** (H.T.).—Large, full, velvety scarlet, flattish, fragrant, mildew-proof, free, non-fading, strong.
- Lady Pirrie** (H.T.).—Medium, fairly full, coppery salmon, inside yellow and fawn, free, strong.
- Lady Plymouth** (T.).—Large, full, good form, ivory cream, flushed, strong.
- Lady Roberts** (T.).—Medium, full, good shape, apricot, shading to coppery, free, strong.
- La France** (H.T.).—Large, pale rose, reverse of petals deeper, very fragrant, free, prune lightly, mod.
- La Tosca** (H.T.).—Large, good form, soft pink, tinted rosy white, free, strong.
- Laurent Carle** (H.T.).—Large, fairly full, brilliant velvety carmine, free, fragrant, one of the best reds, strong.

- Liberty** (H.T.).—Medium, brilliant crimson, keeps its color when cut, mod.
- Little Gem** (M.).—Medium, crimson, beautifully mossed, mod.
- Lord Allenby** (H.T.).—Large, full, fine form, crimson suffused scarlet, mildew-proof, strong.
- Lord Charlemont** (H.T.).—Large, full, good form, crimson, strong.
- Louise Baldwin** (H.T.).—Medium, fairly full, rich orange, shading to apricot, free, vig.
- Louise Crette** (H.P.).—Very large, full, perfect form, white, with creamy centre, good show, vig.
- Los Angeles** (Per.).—Large, fairly full, good form, flame pink, toned golden yellow, free, strong.
- Lyon Rose** (Per.).—Large, good form, brilliant shrimp pink, free, dies back, mod.
- Mdm. Abel Chatenay** (H.T.).—Large good form, flesh rose shaded salmon, very free, one of the best garden roses, vig.
- Mdm. Antoine Mari** (T.).—Medium, fine buds, rose, shaded white, mildew-proof, vig.
- Mme. Butterfly** (H.T.).—Large, good form, pale pink, shaded orange apricot, fragrant, free, strong.
- Madame Constant Soupert** (T.).—Large, full, well formed, golden yellow, tinted rose, opens poorly at times, likes heat, strong.
- Madame Edouard Herriot** (Per.).—Medium, not full, rich coral red, passing to prawn red, very free, mod.
- Madame Jules Grolez** (H.T.).—Large, fine form, brilliant China rose, free, low spreading growth, mod.
- Mdm. Lombard** (T.).—Large, full, salmon pink, shaded rose, free, vig.
- Madame P. Euler** (H.T.).—Large, full, perfect form, cerise pink, fragrant, mildews badly, strong.
- Madame Segond Weber** (H.T.).—Large, good form, rosy salmon, very free, good, strong.
- Mlle. Augustine Guinnoisseau** (H.T.).—White La France, large, full, good form, pale flesh, centre soft pink, fragrant, strong.
- Maman Cochet** (T.).—Large, very full, fine form, rose, shaded salmon, free, mildew-proof, one of the best, vig.
- Martha Drew** (H.T.).—Large, perfect form, creamy white, with rose-colored centre, free, strong.
- Margaret Dickson Hamill** (H.T.).—Large, full, yellow, tinted carmine, free, strong.
- Marie Van Houtte** (T.).—Large, not full, cream, edged rose and peach, free, vig.
- Medea** (T.).—Large, full, globular, lemon yellow, free, good show, mod.
- Mildred Grant** (H.T.).—Large, good form, silvery white, suffused blush, stiff petals, show rose only, mod.
- Miss Alice de Rothschild** (T.).—Large, full, good form, citron yellow, free, strong.
- Miss Wilmott** (H.T.).—Large, well formed, fairly full, cream, with faint flushes, strong.
- Mrs. Aaron Ward** (H.T.).—Medium, full, Indian yellow, washed salmon, good form, free, mod.
- Mrs. A. R. Waddell** (H.T.).—Medium, semi-double, reddish salmon, nice bud, free, strong.
- Mrs. Bryce Allen** (H.T.).—Large, fine form, carmine rose, moss rose perfume, fairly free, strong.
- Mrs. Charles Lamplough** (H.T.).—Large, fine form, soft lemon yellow, opens badly at times, strong.
- Mrs. Charles J. Bell** (H.T.).—A shell-pink sport of Radiance, a dainty color, but fades easily.
- Mrs. E. Willis** (H.T.).—Large, semi-double, delicate pink, long buds, free, vig.
- Mrs. Dunlop-Best** (H.T.).—Medium, fine form, reddish apricot, free, very good, decorative, vig.
- Mrs. Foley Hobbs** (T.).—Large, good form, ivory white, tinged pink, weak stems, show rose only, mod.
- Mrs. Franklin Dennison** (H.T.).—Large, full, good form, primrose, shaded white, strong.
- Mrs. Farmer** (Per.).—Large, not full, reddish apricot, free, strong.
- Mrs. George Shawyer** (H.T.).—Very large, well formed, full, clear rose, mildews badly, strong.
- Mrs. Harold Brocklebank** (H.T.).—Large, full, good form, creamy white, flushed pink, free, very good, vig.
- Mrs. H. R. Darlington** (H.T.).—Very large, full, fine form, creamy white, strong.
- Mrs. Herbert Stevens** (T.).—Large, long pointed bud, not full, white; very free, one of the best garden whites, lasts well, vig.
- Mrs. H. Winnett** (H.T.).—Large, full, perfect form, bright red, fragrant, strong.
- Mrs. John Lang** (H.P.).—Large, full, well shaped, soft pink, strong.
- Mrs. Mackellar** (H.T.).—Large, not full, citron yellow, shaded primrose, mod.

- Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt (H.T.).**—Large, full, well formed, fleshy white, centre rose, mod.
- Mrs. Wallace H. Rowe (H.T.).**—Large, full, good form, rose pink, strong.
- Mrs. W. J. Grant (Belle Siebrecht) (H.T.).**—Large, not full, deep pink, free, good show rose, mod.
- Mrs. William C. Egan (Per.).**—Large, good form, soft light pink, the interior deep flesh, strong.
- Molly Sharman Crawford (T.).**—Large, full, good form, eau de nil white, free, lasts well when cut, strong.
- Mrs. Wm. Sargent (H.T.).**—Large, full, good form, apricot and peach, flushed rose pink, vig.
- My Mary land (H.T.).**—Large, not full, salmon pink, long buds, very free, strong.
- Natalie Bottner (H.T.).**—Large, good form, creamy white, opens poorly at times, free, strong.
- Nederland (H.T.).**—Large, good form, full, red, ragged-looking petals, free, vig.
- Ophelia (H.T.).**—Large, good shape, fairly full, salmon flesh, fragrant, free, strong.
- Padre (H.T.).**—Large, semi-double, coppery scarlet, loose, free, vig.
- Papa Gontier (T.).**—Large, not full, rosy cerise, long buds, free, good in winter, strong.
- Paul Neyron (H.P.).**—Extra large, full, dark rose, fragrant, very hardy, vig.
- Peace (T.).**—Large, not full, pale lemon, tinted blush, buds long, very free, vig.
- Penelope (T.).**—Medium, high pointed centre, outer petals red, centre creamy white, mildews badly, poor.
- Perle des Jardins (T.).**—Large, full, canary yellow, free, mod.
- Pilgrim (H.T.).**—Large, perfect form, deep rose pink, silvery reverse, fragrant, free, strong.
- P. L. Baudet (H.T.).**—Large, good form, carmine rose, shaded salmon, vig.
- President Cherioux (Per.).**—Large, full, long bud, coral red, shaded yellow, free, strong.
- Prince Camille de Rohan (H.P.).**—Large, good shape, dark maroon, shaded velvety black, free, one of the best dark H.P.'s, vig.
- Queen of the Belgians (H.T.).**—Large, single, salmon pink, free, strong.
- Radiance (H.T.).**—Large, fairly full, globular form, clear rose, reverse of petals carmine, fragrant, very free, mildew-proof, good garden pink, vig.
- Rainbow (T.).**—Large, not full, rose, striped carmine, free, strong.
- Red Letter Day (H.T.).**—Large, semi-double, brilliant scarlet crimson, very free and showy, very vig.
- Red Radiance (H.T.).**—Large, globular shape, fairly full, pure red, fragrant, very free, vig.
- Rev. F. Page Roberts (Per.).**—Large, full, well formed, golden yellow, veined buff, free, strong.
- Rose Marie (H.T.).**—Large, fairly full, good shape, clear rose pink, fragrant, free, vig.
- Rhea Reid (H.T.).**—Large, good form, red, free, one of the best, strong.
- Roger Lamelin (H.P.).**—Large, each petal edged with white band, the rest being dark crimson, unique, strong.
- Rose D'Evian (T.).**—Large, good form, inside carmine, outside rose, free, vig.
- Safrano (T.).**—Medium, lovely bud, deep apricot, free, good in winter, vig.
- Simon Labbe (H.T.).**—Large, full, buds long and pointed, apricot yellow, vig.
- Souv. de Claudius Pernet. —**Large, full, sunflower yellow, flowers freely strong.
- Souv. de H. A. Verschuren (H.T.).**—Large, fairly full, perfect shape, cadmium yellow to orange yellow, vig.
- Souvenir De Madame Boulet (H.T.).**—Large, full, cadmium yellow, long pointed bud, free, vig.
- Souvenir Du Sergent Crette (H.T.).**—Large, long bud, dark yellow, suffused carmine, free, vig.
- Souvenir de Therese Levet (T.).**—Medium, splendid form, very full, deep crimson, shaded maroon, free, strong.
- Souv. de William Wood (H.P.).**—Large, purplish maroon, shaded black, one of the darkest of all H.P.'s, strong.
- Souvenir de Maria de Zayas (H.T.).**—Large, full, good form, carmine red, mildew-proof, strong.
- Souvenir of Stella Gray (T.).**—Small, full, orange splashed apricot, copper and salmon, nice buds, free, mod.
- Star of Queensland (H.T.).**—Large, fairly full, dark crimson, scented, free, strong.
- Sunburst (H.T.).**—Large, fairly full, yellow, with orange centre, strong.
- Sunny South (H.T.).**—Medium, semi-double, soft pink, flushed carmine, very free, very good decorative, vig.
- Sunstar (Per.).**—Medium, semi-double, orange, edged with veined vermilion, very free, strong.
- The Bride (T.).**—Medium, full, good form, white, flushed pink, mod.
- Una Wallace (H.T.).**—Large, formation and substance faultless, cherry rose, perfumed, free, vig.

Venus (M.).—Medium, bright red, moss-ed, mod.

Vicomte Maurice de Mellon (H.T.).—Large, full, apricot salmon, washed with peach, scented, free, vig.

Victory (H.T.).—Large, full, good form, scarlet crimson, free, weak stems, vig.

Warrior (H.T.).—Large, semi-double, buds blood-red, flowers crimson, very free, good winter flowerer, vig.

White Lord Tarquin (T.).—Large, full, fine form, pure white, free, useful for cut blooms, strong.

White Maman Cochet (T.).—Large, very

full, good form, creamy white, tinted pink, one of the best, vig.

William Shean (H.T.).—Extra large, good form, not full, deep pink, free, dies back, strong.

William F. Dreer (H.T.).—Large, full, good form, golden yellow, flushed deep peach, free, strong.

W. R. Smith (T.).—Large, full, well formed, white, tinged blush, free, vig.

Yvonne Vacherot (H.T.).—Large, good form, rather flattish here, porcelain white, suffused pink, free, vig.

Zenobia (M.).—Large, full, satin rose, well mossed, fragrant, vig.

DWARF POLYANTHA

Small flowers, mostly flowering in large trusses or clusters, very free; suitable for borders, edging and massing where a blaze of color is required.

1/3 each, 13/- per dozen, etc. Postage extra

Bordered.—Large, double, shades of pink, copper and amber, very free, dwarf growth.

Canarienvogel.—Small, full, golden yellow and orange, free.

Cecile Brunner.—Small, full, rose, shaded pink, free.

Coral Cluster.—Medium, semi-double, a coral pink, lovely color, but fades in hot weather.

Eblouissant.—Large, semi-double, chamoise crimson, free.

Ellen Poulsen.—Large, full, semi-double, rose pink, very free, good.

Lady Reading.—Large, full, bright red, very free, vig.

Ideal.—Large, scarlet crimson, fairly free, burns in hot sun at times.

Linette.—Flowers in bouquets of six to ten, carmine shrimp, passing to tender rose when expanding.

Monette.—Large trusses, clear fire red, passing to pink.

George Elger.—Medium, good form, full, golden yellow, very free.

Katherine Zeimet.—Medium, semi-double, pure white, very free, good.

Orleans Rose.—Large, semi-double, carmine pink, white centre, very free, bushy habit, the best of this class.

Miss Edith Cavell.—Large, semi-double, scarlet crimson, burns at times, the best dark red available.

Rodhatte.—Large, semi-double, cherry red, showy.

Snowball.—Large, full, pure white, very free, dwarf.

Tiptop.—Medium, full, perfect form, yellow, tipped cerise, free, dwarf.

Salmon Spray (Hybrid).—Medium, semi-double, salmon color, large trusses, free, strong.

CLIMBERS.

1/3 Each, 13/- per Dozen, etc. Postage extra.

The true climber throws long shoots, but flowers chiefly on the laterals, which are side shoots from the leading shoots. The main flowering period of Climbers is in the spring, but sometimes they give a fair blooming in the autumn if the weather is favorable. Many of the strong-growing sort (not in the Climbing list) can also be trained as climbers, and some in the Climbing list can also be grown as Bush plants. Such sorts as Marie Van Houtte, Warrior, Red Letter Day, Sunny South, and other strong growers suit well to train on low fences, etc. It takes longer time to cover the space, but gives more continuous flowering and less trouble in keeping in order than actual Climbers; but they are unsuitable for covering large spaces. Climbers can also be grown in the border if grown on poles or tripods. Climbers seldom flower the first year after planting, but usually make long growths. The prefix Climbing is only used where there are dwarf roses of the same name; and many of these climbing sports are often irregular in their climbing habit. Those marked Pillar are not as strong growers as the others.

Australia Beauty (H.P.).—Large, rather flat, deep crimson, blues at times, fine foliage and perfume.

Bardou Job (H.P.).—Large, semi-single, velvety crimson, shaded black, perfumed.

Blackboy (H.T.).—Large, semi-double, blackish crimson, shading maroon, sweetly scented, mildew-proof, good.

Clb. Mrs. W. J. Grant (Belle Siebrecht) (H.T.).—A climbing sport of Belle Siebrecht, pillar.

- Clb. Caroline Testout** (H.T.).—A vigorous climbing sport of this favorite.
- Clb. Chateau de Cos Vougeot** (H.T.).—A climbing sport of the dwarf, pillar.
- Clb. Comtesse Labarathe** (T.).—A vigorous sport of the dwarf sort.
- Clb. Devoniensis** (T.).—A vigorous sport of the dwarf sort.
- Climbing General MacArthur** (H.T.).—A vigorous climber of Gen. MacArthur.
- Clb. Geo. Schwartz** (T.).—Very free, and flowers well in winter, pillar.
- Clb. Irish Fireflame** (T.).—A climbing sport of the dwarf of the same name.
- Clb. K. A. Victoria** (H.T.).—Free blooming, irregular climber, pillar.
- Clb. Laurent Carle** (H.T.).—A strong climbing sport of the dwarf.
- Clb. Lady Hillingdon** (T.).—Deep orange yellow, free and good, strong climber.
- Clb. Mdm. A. Chatenay** (H.T.).—A strong, vigorous climber of the dwarf.
- Clb. Mad. Edouard Herriott** (Per.).—A valuable and fixed climbing sport from this well-known rose.
- Clb. Mdm. Second Weber** (H.T.).—A climbing sport of the dwarf.
- Clb. Mrs. Aaron Ward** (H.T.).—A climbing form of this variety, vig.
- Climbing Stevens** (H.T.).—Very vigorous, large, full snow-white flower, a sport from "Mrs. Herbert Stevens."
- Clb. Ophelia** (H.T.).—A strong, climbing sport of the dwarf, pillar.
- Clb. Papa Gontier** (T.).—A climbing sport from the dwarf sort.
- Clb. Perle des Jardins** (T.).—A climbing form of this popular rose, pillar.
- Clb. Pink M. Cochet** (T.).—A strong climbing sport of the dwarf.
- Clb. Souv. de Therese Levet** (T.).—A climber from the dwarf of that name.
- Clb. Sunburst** (H.T.).—A strong climbing sport of the dwarf.
- Clb. White Cochet** (T.).—A strong, climbing sport of the dwarf, good.
- Clb. White L. Tarquin** (Gloire de Blanchés).—Large, pure white, free.
- Cloth of Gold** (N.).—Large, good form, sulphur yellow, centre deeper, mildews badly at times, vig.
- Flying Colors** (H.T.).—Extra large, single, deep cerise, early flowerer, vig.
- Fortune's Yellow** (N.).—Large, semi-double, bronzy yellow, shaded rose, pillar.
- Golden Visin** (H.T.).—Medium, semi-double, golden yellow, free, mildew-proof, almost evergreen.
- J. B. Clark** (H.T.).—Large, good form, scarlet crimson, petals bold and smooth.
- Lady Waterlow** (H.T.).—Large, semi-double, salmon rose, free, fine foliage.
- Madame Driout** (H.T.).—Large, full, rose, red stripes on inside of petals, good autumn flowerer.
- Madame Jules Gravereaux** (T.).—Large, full, fine form, rosy pink, tinted yellow, good show, pillar.
- Marechal Niel** (N.).—Large, full, excellent form, golden yellow, fragrant, free, weak stems.
- Miss Marion Manifold** (H.T.).—Very full, good form, velvety scarlet, crimson, perfumed, gets bare at base at times, good.
- Noella Nabonnand** (T.).—Extra large, semi-single, deep crimson, sweetly scented, showy.
- Queen of Hearts** (H.T.).—Large, full, good form, rosy pink, scented, free, good foliage.
- Reine Marie Henriette** (H.T.).—Large, good form, rosy red, sometimes crimson, splendid autumn flowerer.
- Reve d'Or** (N.).—Medium, not full, coppery yellow, very free.
- Sachsengruss** (H.P.).—Extra large, full, good form, flesh shaded rose.
- Sinica Anemone (The Cherokee Rose)**.—Large, single, silvery pink, deepening to bright rose, pillar.
- Souvenir de Madame Leonie Viennot** (H.T.).—Large, semi-double, China rose, shaded yellow, free, good foliage.
- Walter C. Clark** (H.T.).—Large, fairly full, deep crimson maroon, sweetly perfumed, rarely blues.
- William Allen Richardson** (N.).—Small, full, good form, deep orange, free, flowers in trusses, pillar.
- Zephrine Drouhin**.—Large, fairly full, cherry red, fine perfume, pillar, good foliage.

CLIMBING, BANKSIA, POLYANTHA, WICHURIANA ROSES and THEIR HYBRIDS.

1/3 Each, 13/- per Dozen, Etc., postage extra.

Mostly small flowers, flowering in large trusses or clusters, spring blooming only.

B., Banksia; P., Polyantha; W., Wichuriana; H., Hybrid.

- American Pillar** (W.).—Large, single, rich pink, white eye, large trusses, mildew-proof, showy.
- Alba** (B.).—Small, pure white, produced in trusses, mildew-proof.
- Cecile Brunner** (P.).—A climbing form of the dwarf sort, pink, fine bud.
- Clb. Orleans Rose** (P.).—A climbing sport from the dwarf, free and perpetual.
- Crimson Rambler** (P.).—Large, dazzling crimson, large clusters, mildews badly.
- Dorothy Perkins** (W.).—Small, full, shell-pink, sweetly scented, one of the best, mildews.
- Dr. Huey** (H.W.).—Large, semi-single, brilliant crimson, showy, vig.
- Emily Gray** (W.).—Large, fairly full, golden yellow, glossy foliage, mildew-proof, the best yellow available.
- Excelsa** (W.).—Large, full, bright scarlet, glossy foliage, large trusses, mildew-proof.
- Fortuniana** (B.).—Large, white, sweet, mildew-proof.
- Hiawatha** (W.).—Large, single, brilliant scarlet, mildews, showy.
- Lutea** (B.).—Small, fairly full, buff, large trusses, mildew-proof.
- Pape Couchault** (P.).—Medium, double, crimson red.
- Paul's Scarlet** (H.W.).—Large, semi-double, vivid scarlet, crimson, free.
- Sanders White** (P.).—large, pure white, the best white available.
- Snowflake** (W.).—Large, snow-white, mildew-proof, late flowering.
- Sodenia** (W.).—Large, full, bright carmine, large clusters, mildew-proof.
- Tauscendschon** (P.).—Large, rosy carmine, large clusters, sweetly scented, flowers in autumn.
- Veilchenblau** (W.).—Large, semi-double, reddish lilac, changing to steel blue.
- Violetta** (P.).—Large trusses, deep violet.

STANDARD ROSES.

About the beginning of May we hope to have a good stock of Standards of our own growing on Adelaide Briar. 36in. standards cannot be posted, as they are too long to comply with postal regulations. List as follows:—

30 to 36 inch, 3/6 Each; 36/- Dozen.

18 to 24 inch, 2/6 Each; 27/- Dozen.

Alex. H. Gray
Belle Siebrecht
Betty
Blackboy
Columbia
Countess of Gosford
Duchess of Wellington
Elegante
Etoile de Hollande
Frau K. Druschki
General Macarthur
General Jansen
George Dickson
George Schwartz
Golden Ophelia
Gruss au Teplitz
Gustave Grunerwald
Hadley
Hawthorn Crimson
Hoosier Beauty
Hugo Roller

Irish Fireflame
Jonkheer J. L. Mock
K. A. Victoria
K. of K.
Lady Ashton
Lady Hillingdon
Lady M. Stewart
Lady Roberts
Laurent Carle
Los Angeles
Lyon Rose
Mdm. A. Shatenay
Mdm. Butterfly
Mdm. E. Herriott
Mdm. J. Grolez
Mdm. Seg. Weber
Maman Cochet
Miss M. Manifold
Mrs. C. Lamplough
Mrs. C. J. Bell
Mrs. D. Best

Mrs. F. Hobbs
Mrs. G. Shawyer
Mrs. H. Brocklebank
Mrs. H. R. Darlington
Mrs. H. Stevens
Molly S. Crawford
Perle de Jardines
Radiance
Red Letter Day
Red Radiance
Rev. F. Page Roberts
Rhea Reid
Rose Marie
Sensation
Shot Silk
Souv. de C. Pernet
Souv. of Stella Gray
Sunburst
Sunny South
Warrior
White M. Cochet

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

PLANTING.—All plants grown in pots should be planted about the same depth as soil in pot, or if dry an inch or two deeper, and it is always advisable to water directly on the ball of earth, for although the surrounding soil may be moist yet until the plant makes new roots it cannot draw any nourishment from the soil around it. Generally despatched in paper pots to save weight and packing, and only required to be knocked out of the pot at planting. Four inch pots usually weigh about 1-lb. each packed. If balled they can be planted as received, only cutting the ties on neck of ball, particularly if roots have come through ball. It is always advisable to give them a good soaking before planting. The numbers following give the average height in feet at full growth. Of course in rich soil some may grow more and in poor soil less. The distance apart to plant depends largely on whether individual specimens are required, or whether plants are wanted for mass effect, which means closer planting. The letter E means Evergreen; D, Deciduous.

TRAINING.—Some ornamental trees and shrubs are naturally inclined to grow straggly, but judicious thinning of the young growths will tend to overcome it and make nice compact specimens.

Abies.

- Alba, E. 80, White Spruce 2/6
Excelsa, E. 90, Norway Spruce 2/6
All Abies prefer a cold climate.

Abutilon (Chinese Lantern).

- Boule de Neige, E. 5, white 1/6
Cloth of Gold, E. 5, yellow 1/6
Emperor, E. 5, crimson 1/6
Rosæflorum, E. 5, rosy pink 1/6
Souvenir de Bonn, E. 10, foliage
variegated, silvery white 1/6

Acacia (Wattle).

- Accola, E. 15, yellow 1/6
Baileyana, E. 20. The well known
Cootamundra Silver. Yellow 1/6
Cyanophylla, E. 15, yellow 1/6
Dealbata, E. 20 (the Tasmanian Sil-
ver), lemon yellow 1/6
Decurrens, E. 20 (Black Wattle),
golden yellow 1/6
Elata, E. 20; fine for street planting 1/6
Podalyriæfolia, E. 20 (the Queens-
land Silver); the best; beautiful
silvery foliage, yellow, fragrant .. 1/6
Pycnantha, E. 15 (Golden Wattle) . 2/-
Spectabilis, E. 10; for small gardens 1/6

Acer (Maple).

- Campestris, D. 30, English Maple .. 2/6
Platanoides, D. 50. Norway Maple . 2/6
Polymorphum, D. 20. Japanese
Maple. Beautiful hardy tree, for
hedges or specimens; recommend-
ed where autumn foliage is de-
sired 2/6
Polymorphum (named varieties).
These are choice forms, but are
not so hardy. In warm climates
they need the protection of a
southern wall, with cool, moist soil,
to do well. In cool climates one of
the most beautiful deciduous trees
grown 5/-

- Pseudo Platanus, D. 50. Sycamore 2/6
Saccharinum, D. 30. Sugar Maple .. 3/-

Aesculus (Horse Chestnut).

- Hippocastanum, D. 40, single, white 2/6
Alba plena, D. 20, white, double ... 3/-
Rubicunda, D. 20, scarlet 3/-

Aloysia (Lemon Scented Verbena).

- Citriodora, D. 8, white 1/6

Amygdalus (Flowering Peach).

- Persica, D. 12, double pink 2/-
Persica, D. 12, double striped 2/-
Persica, D. 12, double white 2/-
Persica, D. 12, double red 2/-
Pollardi, D. 12, almond pink 2/-

Araucaria.

- Bidwilli, E. 150 (Bunya Bunya Pine) 2/-
Excelsa, E. 150 (Norfolk Is. Pine) ... 2/-
Cunninghami, E. 150 (Hoop Pine) . 2/6

Arbutus (Strawberry Tree).

- Unedo, E. 15, white, red fruits 2/-

Arduina (Cape Plum).

- Grandiflora, E. 6, white, fragrant .. 2/-

Azaleas.

- Comte de la Torre, E. 5, single, pink,
bordered white 2/-
Deutsche Perle, E. 5, double, white 2/-
Duc de Nassau, E. 5, purple, single . 2/-
Dame Melaine, E. 5, single, pink,
margined white 2/-
Empress of India, E. 5, double, rosy
salmon, blotched white 2/-
Eugene Mazel, E. 5, single, red 2/-
Kurume, assorted colors 2/-
Indica Alba, E. 6, single, white ... 2/-
Lady Poltimore, E. 5, single, white 2/-
Mdm. A. de Heane, E. 5, semi-
double, pink, bordered white 2/-
Magnifica, E. 6, single, purple 2/-
Pauline Mardner, E. 5, semi-double,
light rose 2/-
President Raphael de Smit, E. 5,
double, deep rose 2/-

Roi de Hollande, E. 5, single, red ..	2/-	Camphora (Camphor Laurel).	
Sir Chas. Napier, E. 5, single, pink	2/-	Officinalis, E. 50; one of the best	
Splendens, E. 5, single, salmon	2/-	evergreens for tall hedges	1/6
Splendide, E. 5, double, rosy crimson	2/-	Canna.	
Souv. de Mons. Low, E. 5, double,		Dr. Gelben, E. 3, yellow	1/-
crimson	2/-	Eureka, E. 3, creamy chocolate spots	1/-
Bambusa (Bamboo).		Hungaria, E. 3, pink	1/-
Arunadinacea, E. 50	5/-	King Humbert, E. 3, large red	1/-
Falcata, E. 15	2/-	Sulphurea, E. 3, yellow, spotted red	1/-
Bauhinia (Mountain Ebony).		Wyoming, E. 3, gold, bronzy foliage	1/-
Purpurea, E. 12, purple	2/-	Cassia.	
Alba, E. 12, white	2/-	Candolleana, E. 10; one of the best	
Berberis.		low flowered shrubs	1/6
Darwini, E. 4, orange yellow	2/6	Catalpa.	
Vulgaris, D. 10, yellow (Barberry) .	1/6	Speciosa, D. 20; white and purple ..	2/-
Benthamia (Himalayan Strawberry)		Cedrela (Australian Red Cedar).	
Fragifera, E. 12, cream flowers and		Australis, E. 50; a fast-growing tree	
scarlet fruits	2/-	for warm climates only	2/6
Boronia.		Cedrus.	
Megastigma, E. 4, brown and yellow,		Atlantica, E. 80	2/6
highly fragrant	2/-	Deodora, E. 50; Indian Cedar	2/6
Bouvardia.		Cerasus.	
Beauty of Brisbane, D. 4, white	1/-	Lauro-cerasus, E. 20 (English	
Bockii, D. 4, bright pink	1/-	Laurel)	1/6
Coral Queen, D. 4, coral red	1/-	Lusitanica, E. 20 (Portugal Laurel)	2/-
Duchess of York, D. 4, blush pink ..	1/-	Japonica, Mt. Fuji, D. 10; double	
Federal Queen, D. 4, red	1/-	white	2/-
Hogarthi, fl. p., D. 4, double scarlet	1/-	Japonica, Veitchi, D. 10; double	
Humboldtii, D. 4, white, scented ...	1/-	pink	2/-
King of Scarlet, D. 4, deep scarlet .	1/6	Japonica, Sieboldi Rosea, D. 10;	
Mrs. Kerslake, D. 4, white, scented .	1/6	double; rosy pink	2/-
Mrs. McCulloch, D. 4, reddish sal-		Ceratonia (Carob Tree).	
mon	1/6	Siliqua, E. 20	2/-
President Cleveland, D. 4, scarlet ..	1/-	Ceratopetalum (Christmas Bush).	
Priory Beauty, D. 4, pink	1/-	Gummiferum, E. 30; crimson or rich	
Salmon Queen, D. 4, dark salmon ..	1/-	color, manure with sulphate of	
Brachychiton (Flame Tree).		iron	2/-
Acerifolia, E. 50, vivid scarlet	2/-	Cestrum.	
Brahea (Station or Cotton Palm).		Nocturnum, E. 8; greenish white;	
Robusta, E. 15; one of the hardiest		scented at night	1/6
and quickest growing palms for		Chamælaucum (Geraldton Wax).	
outdoor planting in warm cli-		Uncinatum, E. 10; pale pink, good .	3/-
mates	from 2/6	Chamerops (Fan Palm).	
Brugmansia (Angels' Trumpet).		Excelsa, E. 20	from 2/6
Knightii, E. 10, white	2/-	Humilis, E. 20	from 2/6
Brunfelsia.		Choisya.	
Americana, E. 6, white, scented ...	2/6	Ternata, E. 4; one of the best white	
Latifolia, E. 6, blue	2/6	shrubs for any climate; fragrant	2/-
Buddleia.		Chorizema.	
Magnifica, E. 10, purple	1/6	Cordate, E. 3; orange red	1/6
Veitchiana, E. 10, lilac	1/6	Ilicifolia, E. 3; orange and red	1/6
Callistemon (Bottle Brush).		Clethra (Lily of Valley Tree).	
Lanceolatus, E. 10, scarlet	2/-	Arborea, E. 12; white	2/-
Coccinea, E. 10, scarlet	2/-	Clanthus (N.Z. Glory Pea).	
Calodendron (Cape Chestnut).		Puniceus, E. 6, pink	2/-
Capense, E. 40, flesh pink	2/-	Cocos (Wine Palm).	
Camellia.		Yatay, E. 10; very hardy	2/6
Aspasia, E. 20, white, pink spots ..	3/-	Coprosma.	
Candidissima, E. 20, white spots ...	3/-	Baueriana picturata, E. 6; leaves	
H. B. Sheather, E. 20, rosy salmon .	3/-	blotched yellow in the centre	2/-
Isabella, E. 20, white, late flowerer	3/-	Baureiana variegata, E. 6; leaves	
Prince F. William, E. 20, pale pink	3/-	heavily margined creamy yellow .	2/-
Red Waratah, E. 20, dark red	3/-	Lucida green, E. 6; for hedges	1/6

Cratægus (Flowering Hawthorn).

Carrierii, D. 10; large red berries ..	2/-
Crenulata, E. 10; red berries	1/6
Oxyacantha, D. 12; double crimson ..	2/-
Oxyacantha, D. 12; double pink ..	2/-
Oxyacantha, D. 12; double white ..	2/-
Pyracantha, E. 10; yellow berries ..	2/-

Crotolaria (Bird Flower).

Loburnifolia, E. 10; greenish yellow	2/-
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Cryptomeria (Japanese Cedar).

Elegans, E. 50; foliage turns brown-red in winter	2/-
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Cupressus (Cypress).

Lambertiana horibontalis, E. 30; grown from cuttings	4/-
Lambertiana horibontalis aurea, E. 30; the beautiful Golden Cypress	5/-
Lawsoniana, E. 20; Lawson's Cypress	2/-
Sempervirens, E. 40; the upright Cypress	1/6
Torulosa, E. 50; grown from cuttings	each 3/-
from seeds	each 2/-

Cydonia (Flowering Quince).

Japonica, D. 6; red	2/-
Nivalis, D. 6; white	1/6
Rosea, D. 6; pink	1/6

Cytisus (Laburnum).

Laburnum, D. 12; yellow	2/-
Davidsonia Pruriens, E. 15	2/6
Davidsonia Pruriens, E. 15; reddish flowers, purple fruits, edible	2/6

Daphne.

Indica Rubra, E. 3; pink	3/-
Odora, E. 3; white	3/-
Small, well-rooted plants only.	

Deutzia (Wedding Bells).

Candidissima, fl. pl., D. 5; double white	1/6
Fortunii, D. 5; single; white	1/6
Pride of Rochester, D. 5; double; white	1/6

Dombeya.

Dregiana, E. 12; pure white	2/-
Mastersi, E. 12; white	2/-

Duranta.

Plumieri, E. 8; blue	1/6
Alba, E. 8; white	1/6

Eleagnus.

Japonicus variegata, E. 6; dark green leaves, margined yellow ..	2/-
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Ericas (The Heath).

Bowieana, E. 4; white	2/6
Charleslyana, E. 4; blush pink	2/6
Hymenalis, E. 4; pink, tipped white	2/6
Hybrida, E. 4; red	2/6
Jubilee, E. 4; deep pink	2/6
Webbelyana, E. 4; pink	2/6

Erythrina (Coral Tree).

Christi Galli, D. 8; deep scarlet	2/-
Indica, D. 25; scarlet	1/6

Escallonia.

Macrantha, E. 6; pink; very hardy ..	1/6
Montevidiensis, E. 10; white	2/-

Eucalyptus (Gum Trees).

Botryoides, E. 100 (Mahogany)	1/6
Calothylla rosea, E. 20; rosy pink ..	1/6
Citriodora, E. 75 (Lemon Scented) ..	1/6
Corynocalyx, E. 100 (Sugar Gum) ..	1/6
(Special quotations for quantities)	

Ficifolia, E. 15; Scarlet Gum	1/6
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Globulus, E. 150; Tas. Blue Gum ..	1/6
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Eugenia (Lillipilli).

Jambosa, E. 15; large berries	2/-
Leuhmanni, E. 10; the best	2/-
Pendula, E. 15; purple berries	2/-
Smithii, E. 20; Native Lillipilli ...	2/-
Uniflora, E. 10; Brazilian Cherry ..	2/-

Euonymus.

Japonica variegata, E. 8; green leaves, centre yellow	1/6
Japonicus latifolius, aurea, E. 8; leaves margined yellow	1/6
Japonicus argenta marginata, E. 4; small leaves, margined white	1/6

Exochorda (Pearl Bush).

Grandiflora, D. 6; one of the best white flowering shrubs	2/-
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Fagus (Beech).

Sylvatica, D. 50; common	2/6
Sylvatica purpureus, D. 50; purple ..	5/-
(for cold climates only)	

Ficus (Figs).

Australis, E. 60; Port Jackson	2/-
Benjamini, E. 40; weeping; for warm climates only	3/-
Macrophylla, E. 60; Moreton Bay ..	2/-
Nitida, E. 30; a beautiful variety ..	2/-

Fraxinus (Ash).

Excelsior, D. 50 (English)	2/-
Excelsior Aurea, D. 50 (Dolden) ..	3/6

Fuchsias.

Diamant, E. 4; double; white sepals, rose corolla	1/6
Dollar Princess, E. 4; double dark blue	1/6
Elegans, E. 4; single; purple corolla, crimson sepals	1/6
Jubilee, E. 4; double; rosy mauve ..	1/6
Julius, E. 4; single; red corolla, rosy lavender sepals	1/6
Molesworth, E. 4; double; white ..	1/6
Phenomenal, E. 4; double; violet ..	1/6
Star of Wilts, E. 4; single; white sepals, salmon corolla	1/6
Storm King, E. 4; double; rose	1/6

Gardenia.

Globosa, E. 15; large, white, scented	2/-
Intermedia, E. 3; white; fragrant ..	2/-
Magnifica, E. 4; large, white, scented	2/-

Gebera (South African Daisy).

Jamiesoni, E. 2; scarlet shades	2/-
Jamiesoni, E. 2; pink shades	1/6
Jamiesoni, E. 2; white shades	1/6

Jamiesoni, E. 2; yellow shades 1/6 15/- per dozen our selection.	Primulinum, E. 6; semi-double; yellow; fragrant 2/-
Genista.	Sambac, E. 8; large; white; for warm climates only; fragrant 2/-
Andreana, E. 4; crimson and yellow 2/-	Juniperus.
Grevillea.	Africana, E. 10 2/-
Banksia, E. 8; scarlet 2/-	Bermaudiana, E. 30 2/6
Hilliana, E. 20; white 2/-	Hibernica, E. 20 (Irish Juniper) .. 2/-
Robusta, E. 40 (Silky Oak); orange 1/6	Virginiana, E. 30 2/-
Gynerium (Pampas Grass).	Lagerstroemia (Crape Myrtle).
Argenteum, E. 10; white 2/-	Eavesii, D. 10; mauve 30 3/-
Hakea.	Flos Regina, E. 12; bright pink ... 2/6
Eucalyptoides, E. 8; red 2/-	Indica alba, D. 10; white 3/-
Heliotropium (Cherry Pie).	Indica rubra, D. 20; red 2/6
President Garfield, E. 2; mauve ... 1/6	Lantana.
Priapo, E. 3; dark blue 1/6	Chelsea Gem, E. 5; orange and red.. 1/6
Hibiscus.	Drap D'Or, E. 5; yellow 1/6
Aureole, E. 6; single; golden apricot, carmine eye 2/-	Sellowiana, E. 2; mauve 1/6
Camdenii, E. 8; single, crimson 1/6	Lasiandra.
Conqueror, E. 6; single; buff yellow, coastal climates only 2/-	Grandiflora, E. 5; purple; extra large 2/-
General Courteges, E. 8; crimson; single 1/6	Macrantha, E. 8; violet 2/-
Gloria, E. 6; single, orange, suffused lake 2/-	Rosea, E. 8; pink; free 2/-
Harwoodi, E. 8; deep pink; single . 1/6	Laurus (Sweet Bay).
Island Queen, E. 6; deep pink; single 2/-	Nobilis, E. 20 2/-
Island Empress, E. 6; double; pink . 2/-	Lavandula (Lavender).
Madeline Champion, E. 6; single, rich apricot 2/-	Spica, E. 2; common; blue 1/-
Peachblow, E. 8; salmon pink, semi-double 1/6	Leptospermum (N.Z. Manuka).
Rosy Morn, E.; single; old rose 2/-	Nichollsi, E. 8; red 2/-
Tango Queen, E. 6; single; tangerine 2/-	Ligustrum (Privet).
Hydranger.	Chinensis, E. 15; white; scented ... 1/6
Avalanche; pure white 1/6	Elegantissimum, E. 10; a beautiful golden variegated form 1/6
Bouquet Rose; pale pink, fringed .. 1/6	Lucidum, E. 20; large leafed, for tall hedges; drought resistant— 2/- doz.; 12/6 100
Cyanollada; dark blue 1/6	Pubescens, E. 8; small leafed, largely used for hedges— 2/- doz.; 12/6 100
Mad. E. Moulliere; white, pink eye 1/6	Magnolia.
Radiant; pink 1/6	Fuscata, E. 8 (Port Wine) 2/-
Souv. de Mdm. Chataud; pink 1/6	Grandiflora, E. 20; large; white ... 2/6
Except whites, colors vary; on heavy soils they all become blue, and on sandy soils become pink.	Obovata purpurea, D. 10; purple ... 3/6
Ilex (Holly).	Stellata Rosea, E. 8; pink 5/-
Aquifolium, E. 15; English 2/-	Malus (Flowering Apples).
Aurea variegata, E. 15; gold 3/6	Alba, fl. pl., D. 10; double; white .. 2/-
Marginata variegata, E. 15; silver . 3/6	Floribunda, D. 10; bright pink; fragrant; single 2/-
Cornuta, E. 15; Chinese 2/6	Rosea, fl. pl., D. 10; double; pink .. 2/-
Iris Germanica (Flag Iris).	Gorgeous; pretty fruits 2/-
Caprice, E. 2; rosy mauve 1/-	Melaleuca (Tea Tree).
Cattarina, E. 2; lavender blue 1/-	Hypericifolia, E. 8; scarlet 2/-
Fairy, E. 2; white 1/-	Melia (White Cedar).
Jacquinniana, E. 2; coppery crimson 1/-	Azedarach, D. 20; lilac 1/6
Kharput, E. 2; velvety purple 1/-	Metrosideros (N.Z. Pohutukawa).
Nibelungen, E. 2; old gold 1/-	Tomentosa, E. 20; blood-red 2/-
Queen of May, E. 2; lilac pink 1/-	Montanoa.
Jacaranda.	Grandiflora, E. 12; white 2/-
Mimesaefolia, E. 30; bluish purple . 1/6	Muraya.
Jasminum (Jasmine).	Exotica, E. 6; white, sweet-scented 2/-
Fruticans, E. 8; yellow; fragrant .. 2/-	Myotus (Myrtle).
	Communis, E. 6; common myrtle ... 2/6
	Nandina (Jap. Sacred Bamboo).
	Domestica, E. 5; graceful foliage .. 2/6

Nerium (Oleander).

Alba, E. 10; single; white	1/6
Dr. Golfin, E. 6; rosy red; single ...	1/6
Luteum plenum, E. 6; semi-double; creamy yellow	1/6
Madonna grandiflora, E. 6; large, semi-double white	1/6
Mrs. F. Reeding, E. 8; semi-double, salmon	1/6
Monsieur Belaguiet, E. 6; single, pink	1/6
Prof. Martin, E. 6; single; crimson .	1/6
Souv. de Cazalis Allut, E. 6; dark crimson; single	1/6
Splendens, E. 10; large, double; pink	1/6
Splendens variegata, E. 6; leaves variegated yellow; double; pink .	3/-

Ochna.

Multiflora, E. 6; yellow flowers, scar- let and black berries; showy	2/-
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Philadelphus (Mock Orange).

Grandiflorus, D. 8; white; scented ..	1/6
Virginal, D. 6; semi-double; white .	2/-

Phoenix.

Canarensis, E. 15	2/6
Reclinata, E. 15	2/6

Photinia (Chinese Hawthorn).

Serrulata, E. 15; white	1/6
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Pinus.

Halapensis, E. 80 (Aleppo Pine); very hardy	2/-
Insignis, E. 60 (Remarkable Pine); most popular of all pines; speci- ally planted for tall shelter belts. Special quotations for quantities .	1/6
Pinea, E. 40 (Stone Pine)	2/-

Pistache.

Chinensis, D. 20; beautiful autumn foliage tree, suited for warm cli- mates; strongly recommended ..	2/6
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Pittosporum.

Eugenoides variegata, E. 15	2/-
Undulatum, E. 30; sweetly scented .	1/6

Platanus (Plane Tree).

Orientalis, D. 50; good tree for avenue or specimen planting	2/-
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Plumbago.

Capensis, E. 6; blue	1/6
Alba, E. 6; white	1/6

Poinsettia.

Pulcherrima, D. 10; insignificant greenish yellow flowers, surround- ed by bracts of brilliant scarlet .	1/6
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Populus (Poplar).

Balsamifera, D. 50. (Balsam Poplar)	1/6
Dilata, D. 50. (Upright Poplar) ..	1/6

Prostanthera (Tas. Lilac).

Ovalifolia, E. 10; purple; showy ...	2/-
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Prunus (Flowering Plums).

Mume, D. 6; double pink; early ...	2/-
Nigra, D. 12; black foliage	2/-
Pissardi, D. 15; coppery crimson foli-	

age in warm climates	2/-
Sinensis, D. 6; double; pink	2/-
Sinensis, D. 6; double; white	2/-
Vesuvius, D. 15; an improvement on Pissardi; recommended	2/-

Punica (Pomegranate).

Granatum, fl. pl., D. 10; double; red	1/6
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Pyrus (Mountain Ash, or Rowan).

Aucuparia, D. 30; small red berries.	2/6
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Quercus (Oak).

Ilex, E. 30 (Evergreen Oak)	2/6
Palustris, D. 50 (Pin Oak); foliage turns deep crimson in autumn ..	2/6
Robur, D. 50 (English Oak)	2/-
Virens, E. 40 (Evergreen Oak)	2/-

Raphiolepis (Indian Hawthorn).

Indica, E. 8; white, pink centre, fol- lowed by blue berries	1/6
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Retinospora.

Plumosa, E. 20; beautifully plumed.	2/6
Plumosa aurea, E. 20; golden form of above	2/6

Rhododendron.

Ponticum, E. 6; seedlings; purple ..	3/6
Choice named varieties	from 7/6

Rhus.

Succedanea, D. 10; leaves turn to bright crimson in autumn. Not so graceful as some; but the only non-suckering variety	2/-
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Robina.

Pseudo Acacia, D. 40	1/6
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Romneya (Californian Poppy).

Tricocalyx, E. 5; white, free	2/-
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Rosmarinus (Rosemary).

Officinalis, E. 6	1/6
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Russellia.

Juncea, E. 4; scarlet tubular flowers	1/6
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Salix (Weeping Willow).

Babylonica, D. 50	1/6
Caprea, D. 30 (Pussy willow)	1/6

Sambucus (Elder Berry).

Aurea, D. 15; golden leaves	1/6
Nigra, D.; black stems	1/6

Schinus (Pepper Tree).

Molle, E. 20. A fast-growing shade tree, for hot, dry climates. Special quotes for quantities	1/6
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Spartium (Broom).

Junceum, E. 8 (Spanish); yellow ..	1/6
Multiflorum album, E. 8; white ...	1/6

Spirea (May).

Reevesiana, D. 5; single; white	1/6
Reevesiana, fl. pl., D. 5; double white	1/6

Anthony Waterer, D. 4; single; red	1/6
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Stenocarpus (Queensland Fire Tree)

Cunninghami, E. 30; bright scarlet.	2/-
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Sterculia (Kurrajong).

Diversifolia, E. 50. Recommended as a shade and fodder tree; slow- growing, but valuable in drought	1/6
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Syringa (Lilac).

Persica, E. 50 (Persian); clear lilac	2/6
Persica alba, D. 5; lilaceous white	2/6
Belle de Nancy, D. 8; double; pink	2/6
Charles X., D. 8; single; red	2/6
Mdm. A. Chatenay, D. 8; double; white	2/6
Marie Legray, D. 8; single; white	2/6
Maurice Vilmorin, D. 8; double; blue	2/6
William Robinson, D. 8; double violet	2/6
Scipion Cochet, D. 8; single; violet	2/6

Tamarix (Flowering Cypress).

Gallica, D. 12; pink	2/-
Japonica plumosa, D. 12; pink	2/-

Tecoma.

Capensis, E. 12; red	1/6
Smithii, E. 10; orange yellow	1/6
Velutina, E. 10; yellow	1/6

Thuja.

Lobbi, E. 40	2/-
Orientalis, E. 30 (The Book Pine)	2/-

Tilia.

Europea, D. 40 (Lime or Linden Tree)	2/6
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Tristania (Brush Box).

For street planting or shade; quick

growing, deep rooting, and drought

resistant 1/6

Ulmus (Elm).

Campestris, D. 80 (English Elm)	2/-
Chinensis, E. 30 (Chinese Weeping)	2/-

Veronica.

Andersoni, E. 3; blue	1/6
Gracilis, E. 3; white	1/6
Imperialis, E. 3; amaranth red	1/6
Variabilis, E. 3; purple pink	1/6

Viburnum.

Opulus, D. 8 (Guelder Rose, or Snow-ball Tree)	2/-
Plicatum, D. 6 (Jap. Guelder Rose)	2/-
Suspensum, E. 6; white; scented	1/6
Tinus, E. 6 (Lauristinus); white	1/6
Tinus Lucidum, E. 8; white	1/6

Violet.

Ascanius, single violet; purple	doz. 5/-
Count Brazza; double white	doz. 5/-
Marie Louise; double; blue	doz. 5/-
Princess of Wales; dark violet	doz. 3/-

Wiegela (Diervilia).

Amabilis, D. 6; pink	1/6
Candidissima, D. 6; white	1/6
Eva Ratke, D. 6; dark red	1/6
Glorie de Bosquets, D. 6; deep rose	1/6

CLIMBING PLANTS

CLIMBING PLANTS.

Ampelopsis.

Veitchi, D. (Virginian Creeper).	
First-class deciduous climber. The leaves turn red in autumn	1/6

Antigonon.

Leptopus, D.; large sprays of pink flowers are produced in summer; for warm climates only; plant in summer only; dies down	2/-
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Asparagus.

Plumosa, E.; for bush-house or outdoor planting in warm climates	1/6
Tenuissimus, E.	1/6

Bauhinia.

Scandens, E.; pretty foliage and pale pink sprays: good for districts having light frosts only	2/6
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Beaumontia.

Grandiflora, E.; large, white trumpet flowers; will not stand frosts	2/-
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Bignonia.

Australis, E. (Wonga Vine): cream and brown; vigorous climber	1/6
Cherere, E.: orange red; tender	2/-
Guilfoylei, D.: orange brown	2/-
Jasminoides, E.; rose and purple	1/6
Jasminoides alba, E.; white	2/-
Lindleyana, E.; lilac	1/6
Tweediana, E. (Chicken's Claw): very vigorous; clear yellow	1/6

Venusta, E.; orange; winter flowerer	2/-
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Bougainvillea (Paper Flower).

Glabra Sanderiana, E.; magenta	2/-
Magnifica Traili, E.; bright purple red; the best of all; very free	2/6

Canavallia.

Bonariensis, E.; purplish red pea-shaped flowers; strong climber	2/-
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Clematis.

Montana, D.; white	2/-
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Dolichos.

Lignosus, E.; pink; pea-shaped	1/6
Lignosus albus, E.; white	1/6

Ficus (Climbing Fig).

Stipulata, E.	1/6
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Gelsemium (Carolina Jasmine).

Sempervirens, E.; yellow; fragrant	1/6
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Hedera (Ivy).

Helix, E. (English)	1/6
Maderiensis variegata, E.	2/-

Jasminum (Jasmine).

Grandiflorum, E.; white	2/-
Poicoicum, E.; white, tender	2/-

Lathyrus (Perennial Pea).

Latifolius, E.; red	1/6
Latifolius, E.; pink	1/6
Pubescens, E. (Argentine Blue)	1/6

Lonicera (Honeysuckle).

Caprifolium, E.; English; fragrant	1/6
Halleana, E.; best white	1/6
Sinensis, E.; white and red	1/6

Tartarica splendens, E.; scarlet ... 2/-	Wendlandi, E.; lavender blue 2/-
Mandevillea.	Stephanotis.
Sauveolens, E.; white; fragrant ... 1/6	Floribunda, E.; white; fragrant ... 2/6
Manettia.	Stigmaphyllon (Golden Vine).
Bicolor, E.; yellow and red 1/6	Ciliatum, E.; yellow 2/-
Passiflora (Passion Flower).	Tacsonia (Passion Flower).
Empress Eugene, E.; blue and white 2/-	Ignea, E.; scarlet 2/-
Phaseolus (Snail Flower).	Mollissima, E.; pink; yellow fruits . 1/6
Caracalla, E.; peculiar flowers, blue, yellow, and white 2/-	Thunbergia.
Quisqualis (Rangoon Creeper).	Laurifolia, E.; blue, yellow throat. 2/-
Indica, E.; from orange to red and pink; warm situations only ... 2/-	Gibsoni, E.; orange, very free 2/-
Rhynchospermum.	Wistaria.
JJasminoides, E.; white, scented ... 2/-	Magnifica, D.; lavender blue 2/-
JJasminoides, variegated, E.; white 2/-	Multijuga, D.; dark purple 3/-
Solanum.	Multijuga alba, D.; white 2/-
JJasminoides, E.; white 1/6	Multijuga rosea, D.; very pale pink 2/-
Seaforthianum, E.; blue 1/6	Sinensis, D.; lavender 2/-
	Sinensis alba, D.; white 2/-
	Sinensis, fl. pl., D.; double blue .. 2/6

HEDGE PLANTS.

- Bougainvillea Sanderiana.**—For warm climates; flowers over a long period. Plant 2ft. apart. 21/- doz.
- Bougainvillea Trailli.**—Similar to above, but darker and more profuse flowering. Plant 2ft. apart. 27/- doz.
- Camphor Laurel.**—For tall hedges or breakwinds. For hedges, plant 4 ft apart; for breakwinds, 6ft. 15/- doz
- Canna,** for bedding and massing: Dr Gelbin. Hungaria. and King Huntent; not less than 6 of any kind, 7/6 doz.
- Coprosma Lucida.**—Dark, glossy green foliage; hardy. Good for seaside. Plant 3 ft. apart. 12/- doz.
- Crataegus Crenulata.**—A good evergreen hedge, very hardy, covered in autumn with berries; plant 2ft. apart. 15/- doz.
- Cupressus Torulosa.**—Used largely for breakwinds in cold climates. Plant 2ft. apart. Seedlings, 21/- doz.; Cuttings, 33/- doz. Recommended in place of Macrocarpa, on account of the latter's tendency to die out in patches without any apparent cause.
- Duranta.**—A neat hedge; purplish blue; plant 2ft. apart. 3in. pots, 10/- doz.; 4in., 12/- doz.
- Escallonia Macrantha.**—Dwarf hedge, suitable for hot or cold climate. Plant 3ft. apart. 15/- doz.
- Hibiscus (Single Scarlet).**—A showy hedge for warm climates. Plant 3ft. apart. 13/- doz.
- Lantana.**—For hedges; plant 2ft. apart. 12/- doz.
- Laurel (English).**—Good hedge for cold climates. Plant 3ft. apart. 15/- doz.
- Ligustrum Pubescens (Privet).**—Small leaves; good, hardy hedge. Plant 12 inches apart. 2/- doz.; 12/6 per 100.
- Ligustrum Lucidum (Privet).**—Large leaves; an excellent hardy hedge; disease and drought resistant. Plant 24in. apart. 2/- dozen.; 12/6 per 100.
- Ligustrum Golden Privet.**—A golden variegated foliage; plant, 2ft. apart; hardy. 12/- doz.
- Olive (Common).**—A good hardy hedge. Plant 2ft. apart. 12/- doz.
- Raphiolepis Indica (Indian Hawthorn).**—Dark green growth, white flowers. blue berries. Plant 2ft. apart. 15/- doz.
- Tecoma Capensis.**—Plant 2ft. apart. orange red. 15/- doz.

PLANTING HINTS.

In every human activity, opinions differ, so the following observations are meant for the beginners, who often ask for a few hints as to proceedings, for it is of utmost importance to give proper care and attention before and after planting.

UNPACKING.—On receipt of trees do not allow to lie at the station or wharf, maybe exposed to sun, wind, rain, or frost, but take delivery at the earliest opportunity, unpack, moisten the roots, and plant at once, if possible. Avoid unnecessary exposure, for the natural place for the roots is in the ground. If unable to plant, heel the trees in.

HEELING IN, preferably in a loose, well-drained spot. Dig a trench or furrow about a foot wide and six to eight inches deep, and length according to number of trees. If you have a large number to heel in make the trench two or three feet wide. Stand the trees closely in trench, and shake loose soil well in amongst them, so as to cover the roots well; pack down firmly. Then fill in all the loose soil. Deciduous trees can be kept that way a long time without any detriment, but citrus or evergreens should not be heeled in longer than is absolutely necessary, and of these leaves should be cut off so as to relieve the strain on the trees.

PREPARING.—If the land you intend planting is new, or has been lying undisturbed for years, plough it fairly shallow the first time, preferably when it is dry, rather than too wet; leave it for as long a time as you can to sweeten, then harrow it down, and cross-plough it double depth, i.e., subsoil, or plough two furrows deep. The plough in the bottom furrow should have the mouldboard removed, so as to only loosen the soil, and not bring it to the top. The deeper it is stirred the better.

Land with loose or sandy subsoil will do without subsoiling (although we think it is profitable in all cases).

New land is mostly acid, or sour, and trees (particularly citrus) don't take to it until it is sweetened. Roughly breaking it up and planting **BEFORE IT IS READY** (so as not to lose a season) is mostly a good way of losing a season, particularly if weather sets in dry and windy.

DRAINAGE.—It does not necessarily follow that elevated land is well drained, as drainage is through the subsoil, and the red and white clays, irrespective of elevation, are too retentive for best drainage.

ASPECT.—Any average soil will grow fruit trees, provided it is well worked, but in selecting a site for an orchard an easterly to north-easterly aspect is best. However, in small gardens, where these conditions are not always available, good treatment will give satisfactory results. The matter of shelter for orchards, if not naturally provided, should be of the first importance, as also natural drainage and convenience of position. Avoid low-lying land if possible if suitable land can be procured at higher levels. The higher land will be easily drained should it be necessary to do so. On low-lying lands the cold air settles and frosts are more frequent, severer, and later than higher up.

DISTANCE APART FOR TREES.—The usual distance is 20 feet, but in rich soils it may be necessary to space 22 to 24 feet, or even more, and in small gardens where water is always available, trees can be planted 12 to 16 feet apart, provided they are well treated.

STAKING AND HOLES.—Stake out well in advance, so that you can work the soil for about 3 feet distance around the stakes, and have it in good order at planting time, especially for evergreens. If you have many to plant, have the holes opened out before the trees arrive. Use a flat hoe or spade, and make holes 8 to 10 inches deep and about 2 feet in diameter. Holes should be as deep, or deeper, at sides than the centre. Be careful not to dig deep holes for trees where the subsoil is stiff and will not allow the water to soak down. It is best to work the whole land at an even depth, as potholes under the trees cause the soil in the immediate neighborhood to get sour; and only quinces, persimmons, and pears can grow in sour soil. Digging large holes in hard shallow ground and then planting in them will not give the best results unless the remaining land is cultivated quickly afterwards.

POSITIONS FOR FRUIT TREES.—If the orchard is on the average fairly well drained slope the highest parts should be allotted for Apricots, following on in succession in the order named down the slope, with Peaches and Nectarines, Plums, Apples, Pears, Quinces, Persimmons, and Nuts. Where the citrus family are intended to be planted, they also should have a high or well drained position. All

Citrus and Stone fruits should never be planted where there is a possibility of stagnant water around the roots.

TIME TO PLANT.—Deciduous fruit trees, such as Peaches, Plums, Apples, etc., should be planted during May, June, July, and August; and, in dry districts, it is advantageous to plant as early in the Winter as possible, always provided the soil is reasonably moist; for, although trees are dormant, the roots remain active. Evergreen trees, such as Oranges, Lemons, etc., can be planted at almost any season of the year, but late February, March, and April are the best months for Autumn planting, and August, September, and October for Spring planting. Only plant in Winter months in localities fairly free from frost. It is better to plant for citrus, if land is ready, when weather is favorable, than to wait for any certain, set period.

ROOT PRUNING.—Tap roots are the long, coarse, downward-tending roots, generally without fibres or small side roots. In shallow soil, or where subsoil is stiff and retentive, cut the tap-root away, or bend to one side. In deep soil, or where the subsoil is porous, let it remain in its natural position. Some trees have hardly any taproots at all. Cut the jagged ends of all the larger and lengthy roots smooth and clean with a sharp knife so that when the tree is placed in position the roots will assume a natural position.

DEPTH OF PLANTING.—A safe rule is to plant about same depth as tree stood in the nursery; that can be seen by the lighter color of the bark where the soil covered it. Citrus and stone fruits are most liable to gum, and should not be planted deep. Walnuts, Persimmons and Pears should be planted two or three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery, and the tap-root of the three last named planted full depth straight down. If you have any difficulty in judging where the ground line is after hole is open, put a chalk mark on the stake near the ground before opening the hole.

PLANTING.—Don't take out too many trees at one time. Roll a wet bag around the roots. In windy or hot weather see that all roots are kept moist while you are operating; carry a kerosene tin or bucket of water with you, and dip the roots of each tree in the water just before you plant it. As the roots of each tree vary in depth you may in some holes have to fill in soil before putting in the tree, or it would be too deep; or you may have to scoop out a little soil for the deeper roots. Fill in some of the finest soil, and try to distribute the roots as evenly as their position will allow, and press the soil well in amongst the roots near the main stem, and put your fingers under the topmost roots and pull them up out of the soil, and outwards, so that only the lower roots are covered in the first lot of soil you put in. Then fill in more soil, and proceed in the same way until all the roots are covered and lay well embedded, and at different depths; all the while see that the soil is set firm around the main stem of the tree. Then with your foot press the soil down firmly. Unless the soil is very wet and heavy, you can hardly plant too firm (too loose planting has killed thousands of trees). Finally fill in the rest of the soil and leave surface loose. Tie the trees firmly to the stake, but cross each tie between the stake and the tree, or insert some grass or soft material to prevent the tree from chafing. At all times avoid planting when extremely wet or during high drying winds.

EVERGREENS have more difficulty in establishing themselves, particularly if weather conditions are unfavorable, and those who find it difficult to secure good results we recommend to cut all leaves off either before or after planting and cover the barrel loosely with bagging, paper and grass for protection. In windy weather or late planting it is safer to do so, if leaves curl and remain withered, cut off at once, for if left on they will dry the vitality out of the tree; leaves falling off spontaneously is generally a good sign.

TREES TENDER TO FROST should be planted when weather is warm and moist, either in early Autumn or Spring and protected during the first three Winters. Many kinds may be successfully grown in districts otherwise unsuitable, as mature trees will stand more frost than young ones.

PLANTING BALLED AND POTTED TREES.—Dig holes large and deep enough to admit the ball of earth. Soak the ball thoroughly before planting and then space in the hole about one or two inches below the general surface level. Then fill in with well pulverised soil around the ball, pack firmly, then water, and when soaked away, fill in balance of soil, disturbing the roots as little as possible. Water-

ing often and right on the ball is essential until plant is established. If in paper pots merely lift out. And cut top ties where balled.

WATERING.—Deciduous trees, if planted in time, seldom need watering. Should the spring be so dry that it is wanted, dig a narrow hole close to the tree, and pour the water in the hole, let it soak away, fill, and then mulch well, but do not press soil down which has been recently watered, as this tends to make the soil hard. Ever-green trees, in dry weather, need watering at planting. If the soil is very dry, put the water in either before you plant or just when the roots are covered and trodden firmly. If you have to water them later on, treat as described above for summer fruit. Nut trees seem to do better when regularly watered the first two years.

MULCHING is spreading either bush scrapings, leaves, stable manure, straw, grass, bark or sawdust around each tree for about three or four feet from the base of the tree, and from one to three inches deep. Close lying material, such as horse manure, requires less depth than loose lying stuff like straw or grass. It is particularly beneficial in dry windy weather, as it prevents the moisture in the covered ground from escaping so quickly and maintains a more equitable temperature about the roots. Should not mulching material be available, the next best—if weather is unfavorable—is to hill up loose soil about each tree four to six inches deep and keep such hills well worked and loose. Wherever the surface soil is allowed to remain hard and crusty the moisture dries out very quickly. Citrus and other Evergreen trees seem to get away better with this extra attention.

For older and bearing trees nothing is as good as top-dressing with new soil, as that builds up and improves the mechanical condition of the land.

MANURING.—On rich soils manuring at planting is not advisable, but on poorish soils a couple of handfuls of fertiliser is always beneficial, for it gives the tree a quick start. Spread it in the hole, and mix it in the soil before planting. On no account use manure in direct contact on the bare roots or too thickly near the barrel of the tree. Or you can leave the manuring until the tree has become established and started growing, when you can spread it around the surface of the ground and hoe it in. Bearing trees are best manured in late Winter or early Spring, and can either be manured by an application of about 3 to 5 lbs. of artificial manure per tree, or green manuring with peas, etc, aided by a liberal manuring of super. For citrus it is often advisable to give a light manuring in early Autumn as well.

CULTIVATION after planting is necessary to ensure successful results. Many failures are caused by planting in soil where it is too wet, or not stirring it up and airing it after a very heavy watering or rains. Do not neglect your trees by growing crops of cereals, grasses, vegetables, etc., right up to the young trees, for in dry weather such trees have absolutely no chance at all to do well, as the crop takes all the moisture. Newly planted trees should have a space of at least 4 feet all round quite free of other growth, and be cultivated 2 to 4 inches deep about three to five times the first Summer, by hoeing or shallow forking, but if properly mulched they will not require so much attention. Soil worked too wet packs together and excludes the air, and that destroys the bacteria life in it; consequently the plant does not thrive in it. Plants in such soil look quite well until the summer heat begins, when they generally turn yellow and gradually die. Stirring the soil often, and getting it into good condition around the roots, will often avert failure. White ants destroy more young trees than is generally suspected.

As the spring comes along, generally with drying winds, it is necessary to keep the soil loose and friable around each plant, and plants planted during wet seasons or in heavy soil should be particularly attended to, as it is likely that such soil has got doughy or cakey and does not allow any air to circulate through it, and without a given quantity of air around the roots the bacteria life is inactive, and sickly or dead plants result.

DEFOLIATION of trees sometimes occurs, and where not due to any disease or soil conditions it may be possible that, when the tree persistently remains partly defoliated, that the atmospheric conditions are too dry, and evaporation through the foliage too rapid for such trees which require a more humid atmosphere for complete success. Daily hosing of the foliage during hot, dry weather may help.

PROTECTING TREES.—If trees are planted where animals are likely to damage them or nearby roadways where they are likely to be damaged by vehicles, it is advisable to erect tree guards around them if the best results are to be expected,

for damaged trees are often spoilt in shape, and often delayed in coming into bearing.

VARIETIES TO PLANT.—If, as a commercial speculation, a large area is being planted, we cannot too strongly emphasise the necessity of confining the plantation to a few well-tested varieties that are known to do well in your locality, and have proved a profitable investment. Frequently we hear orchardists regretting the error they made when first planting, in having **TOO MANY VARIETIES**, and consequently they never have sufficient of any one sort to enable them to market in a satisfactory manner. Plant new and untried kinds for testing only. In small gardens the aim should be to plant so as to have a continuous supply of fruit throughout the season.

RECORDING.—Remove all labels from trees, so that they may not cut the limbs. Use architect's cartridge paper or blue print for a permanent record or map of the names and varieties planted for future reference.

PRUNING is essential for good fruit, and to grow a tree that will carry good crops later, hard cutting is necessary in the early life of tree. When that objective has been obtained, then modify the hard cutting so that the energy of the tree makes fruiting growth instead, and when the tree has begun bearing only prune sufficiently to renew the fruiting growth as required by the tree. For full guidance in pruning we recommend the booklet on Pruning by W. J. Allen, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

PRUNING FIRST YEAR.—To secure the best results, it is necessary to cut all deciduous trees hard back the same season as they are planted. If the tree is a single rod, cut it off about 15 to 18 inches above the ground (more height can be given if you so wish, but low set trees are best). If tree has a head—as most of them have—remove all but three to five of the best situated branches, and cut the selected ones back to within 6 to 8 inches from where they join the stem. See that you cut them over an outward pointing bud; but if the limbs sit so that one side wants filling, see that the bud you cut over points in the direction of the gap you want filled. The best plan is to plant your tree unpruned, and leave the head on until the spring, just as the sap is rising. The roots seem to be more active if head is left till spring than if cut at planting time.

SUMMER TRAINING OR PRUNING.—The first summer the trees generally don't grow enough for summer pruning. But should the growth be sufficiently strong, then treat as described below. In the second and third years the growth is generally strong enough to benefit by summer pruning, hence as soon as the leading shoots have reached the point where you wish them to branch, usually about 12 to 20 inches long, depending on variety, pinch the soft tops off with your fingers, for this forces the growth to branch again without checking the flow of sap. Don't leave them grow long and wood hard before you touch them, as that often retards their growth, particularly if weather is dry. The aim of summer pruning is to make strong limbs branch into good shape, so as not to sacrifice too much growth when winter pruning. Don't do any summer pruning so late that there is not good chances of good growth afterwards.

FROST PROTECTION.—The handiest protection is by placing boughs of trees, cane, or cornstalks, etc., firmly into the ground in a circle around the tree, or tall stakes placed in such positions that a covering of bagging or cloth can be thrown over on each occasion frost threatens. In very frosty localities it may be advisable to hill up the soil a few inches around the plant for, in the event of the top being frozen and killed, sufficient is left to enable the plant to re-establish itself.

SUMMER or AUTUMN BREAKWINDS.—If your land has not a natural breakwind, it is a decided advantage to plant one on the side of the prevailing wind (this is generally west). The quickest growing and most effective is *Pinus Insignis*, which, although a shallow rooter, does not seem to affect the fruit trees. Other trees used for the same purpose are Loquats (for warm districts), Sugar Gums, Blue Gums, *Lophostemons*, *Cupressus Torulosa*, and Walnuts.

POLLINATION.—Many varieties do not crop as well if planted in block by themselves as if other sorts, flowering at the same time (or slightly earlier) are planted amongst them. This is usually due to the pollen—or yellow dust in the flower—which will not readily fertilise its own flower. Many orchardists find it profitable to keep a few hives of bees in the orchard, as in flying from bloom to bloom some of the pollen is carried from flower to flower, thus pollinating them. To minimise non-cropping it is found advantageous to plant a

bit intermixed. For instance, if planting, say, 100 Granny Smith apple and 50 Jonathan, instead of planting the 100 in a solid block and the 50 in another, it is better to plant two rows of Granny Smith and one row of Jonathan, two more of Granny Smith, and one of Jonathan right through. For full information on this matter apply to the Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

TOP WORKING.—This is often done to save time and to change unsuitable kinds into more profitable trees. Some prefer to cut hard back and then graft the required variety on the top of the stumps; but we think surer and better results can be secured by cutting back to stumps in the winter or early spring, and then leaving 2 to 5 of the strongest shoots on each stump to be budded the following summer or autumn.

BREAKWINDS.—If your land has not a natural breakwind, it is a decided advantage to plant one on the side of the prevailing wind (this is generally west). The quickest growing and most effective is *Pinus Insignis*, which, although a shallow rooter, does not seem to affect the fruit trees. Other trees used for the same purpose are Loquats (for warm districts), Sugar Gums, Blue Gums, *Lophostemons*, *Cupressus Torulosa*, and Walnuts.

FILLERS are quick-bearing trees planted between others where pears, apples, walnuts, and other sorts that take a few years before bearing commercially paying crops, are planted. Many plant an extra tree in between each tree planted for permanent occupation, but such fillers should only be quick-growing and early-cropping kinds, such as Japanese plums, peaches and passion fruit. Rightly handled they will often pay the working expenses of the orchard until the permanent trees come to payable age, but the fillers should not be allowed to remain so long that they injure the permanent trees by encroaching on them. The reasoning is that the extra cost is only the purchasing price of the filler trees, as the cost of working is no more than if only permanent trees are planted. Where the land is worked by horse implements the fillers should be planted in rows with the permanent trees, so as to allow a clear land between the rows one way.

Of course where the intervening space is used for berry bushes or vegetables, fillers would not be advantageous. But hay, grain crops and pumpkins seem very destructive to young trees, except perhaps in very rich deep soil.

THINNING FRUIT.—To get the best color and size in fruit it is necessary to thin out the fruit on such heavy croppers as Trivett's apples, many of the Japanese plums and some peaches, as some years they set more fruit than they can bring to maturity in first-class fruit, and if allowed to carry more than is reasonable, the tree gets a set-back and takes one or two years to recover its normal strength to carry another good crop. Judicious thinning tends to more even annual crops, less labor in picking and grading, and prevents breakage of the limbs. A light dressing of quick-acting fertiliser, such as sulphate of ammonia, with a little muriate of potash, just after the fruit has set helps to bring a very heavy crop on, but it does not bring as good grade fruit as thinning, and if weather remains dry the fertilizer is more or less inactive.

STORING AND PICKING late Pears and Apples best if allowed to remain on as late as possible, as the fuller the maturity the better the keeping; observation will show that, when fruits part readily from the spurs, that they are ready to pick, and doubt can be determined by cutting a few fruits, and, if pips are brownish color, they are fit. Shrivelling sometimes occurs, and may be due to picking too soon, or storing in too dry an atmosphere. Where suitable sheds are unavailable, small quantities may be stored in boxes in such materials as dry, clean chaff, sand, bracken, and special wrapping paper. Early kinds are best used direct from the tree as their season is soon over. For full guidance, apply to Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

PACKING FRUIT.—See Bulletin 130, by the Department of Agriculture.

PRESERVING FRUITS.—See Bulletin 88, by the Department of Agriculture.

DRYING FRUITS.—See Bulletin 52, by the Department of Agriculture.

We are often asked to recommend controlling remedies for the various pests which affect the fruit tree, and as many of these applications reach us during our busy season, hence often we are not able to deal with them as fully as we would wish. We herewith give below a few approved remedies for control. Concentrated and prepared mixtures can be bought at most stores, which are most convenient and economical for those who only have a few trees to do. For full guidance, we recommend Bulletin No. 238, issued by the Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

FUNGOID—SCALE—INSECT PEST REMEDIES

We are often asked to recommend controlling remedies for the various pests which affect the fruit tree, and as many of these applications reach us during our busy season, hence often we are not able to deal with them as fully as we would wish. We herewith give below a few approved remedies for control. Concentrated and prepared mixtures can be bought at most stores, which are most convenient and economical for those who only have a few trees to do. For full guidance, we recommend Bulletin No. 238, issued by the Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate.—Copper carbonate 5oz., ammonia 3 qrts., 40 to 50 gallons of water. Make a paste of the copper carbonate and a little water, add the ammonia, which will dissolve the paste, and then dilute to 45 gallons of water. To be used when Bordeaux cannot be applied on account of staining the fruit. Use a wooden bucket.

Aphelinus mali, the woolly aphid parasite, well worth trying to cut out spraying for this trouble.

Arsenate of Lead.—For the first spraying use at the rate of 2lb. Arsenate of Lead (commercial form) to 50 gallons of water for Codlin Moth. This should be applied just as the petals have fallen and before the calyx has closed. Spray again in 21 days, then again in about six or nine weeks. Three applications will usually control the pest, but four applications may be necessary. Apply strong pressure for leaf-eating insects. Use a medium nozzle, neither too fine or too coarse for Codlin, Dicky Rice, Beetles, Pear and Cherry Slugs, and foliage-eating insects.

Atomic Sulphur.—A prepared mixture of fine sulphur and adhesive matter for White Louse and Oidium.

Bandage Traps.—Double a piece of hessian or bagging and tie loosely around the trunk of a tree, and examine for larvæ every 7 to 10 days for Codlin and Peach Tip moths.

Bicarbonate Soda.—1oz. Bicarb. Soda to 1 gallon of water for mildew on roses.

Bluestone Lime.—4oz. bluestone, 4oz. stone lime, 2½ gallons water for mildew and Black Spot in roses.

Bluestone Soda.—6lbs. bluestone, 9lbs. washing soda, 50 gallons water, for Leaf Curl.

Bordeaux.—Lime, 4lb.; bluestone, 6lb.; water, 40 gallons. Slake lime with a little water, then dissolve bluestone in a little hot water. Stir well. A coarse nozzle is required for this wash for Apple Blotch, Borer, Black Spot, Grapes 4.4.40, Downy Mildew 4.4.40, Scab, Rust, Canker, Leaf Curl, Shot Hole, Powdery, etc.

Borers in Fruit Trees of All Kinds.—Fill holes with methylated spirits. Penetrate holes with thin wire; destroy badly infected trees in which it breeds. White-wash with a little crude carbolic added will often act as a preventive against borers and sunscald during the early stages of newly planted trees.

Collarot or Gummy.—Cut infected parts away, and paint over with bluestone paste as follows: 1½lbs. Copper Sulphate, 4lbs. unslaked lime, 1 1-3 gallons water. The lime should be slaked to a pasty condition, and the bluestone dissolved in balance of the water, and then the two solutions mixed together; or break down old cow manure until it becomes a thick paste, and then paint around the infected parts. This trouble is mostly due to defective drainage, and attention to that matter will often reduce it to a minimum.

Crown Gall.—So far no satisfactory remedy is available, but dipping the roots in a bluestone paste (see Collarot) before planting is the only preventive available.

Cut Worm Bait.—Paris Green powder 1lb., bran 24lbs., salt 6ozs., water 6 to 9 quarts. Mix Paris Green and bran thoroughly while dry, then dissolve the salt in the water, and then moisten the whole mass to a stiff mash. A tablespoonful spread on the ground at the base of the tree as late in the afternoon as possible, so that

the bait will be moist during the night, when the cut worms emerge from their hiding places to feed; may be necessary to bait twice, or 265 Dust.

Fruit Fly Bait and Lure.—Bait:: Fourteen pounds (14lbs.) pollard, 1oz. white arsenic, 8oz. powdered borax, 4 gallons water. The arsenic is best dissolved by boiling in the water, then allowed to cool, and the remaining ingredients added. About 6 fluid ounces in tins in each tree, and renewed every 10 days. For a lure, use 5ozs. arsenate of lead, 4ozs. molasses, 4lbs. pollard, 4 gallons of water, which must be sprayed or syringed, preferably on to the sunny side of the tree, the first application to commence eight weeks before fruit ripens, and fresh applications about every 10 days; and must be freshly made each spraying, to secure the best results.

Fumigation.—This process is most efficient for San Jose, Red and Black Scale, but as we have no space for details we recommend growers to write to the Department of Agriculture, Sydney, for the special pamphlet issued on this subject, No. 1615.

Lime Sulphur.—A Winter spray for deciduous trees. Lime 40lbs., sulphur 80lbs., water 50 gallons. Make a paste of the sulphur with 10 gallons of hot water, then add the lime; as the lime slakes, add water as necessary; when the lime has slaked add hot water to make 50 gallons and boil for one hour, stirring constantly; add water as needed to keep up to 50 gallons of solution. For Aphides, Leaf Curl, Red Spider, Powdery Mildew, and Rose Scale.

Lime, Sulphur and Salt.—Forty pounds of unslaked lime, 20lbs. of sulphur, 15lbs. of salt, and 60 gallons of water. To mix, take 10lbs. of lime, 20lbs. of sulphur, boil until the sulphur is thoroughly dissolved, when the mixture will be of a light amber color. Slake 30lbs. of lime in a barrel with hot water, and when thoroughly slaked (but still boiling) add 15lbs. of salt; when this is dissolved the whole should be added to the lime and sulphur in the boiler, and the whole boiled for half-an-hour longer, then water, to make the whole up to 60 gallons, should be added. Strain through a wire sieve, and keep well stirred whilst in use. By first mixing the sulphur into a paste like mustard the process is quicker. A Winter spray for deciduous trees for Mussell, San Jose Scale and Mites.

Lime Sulphur (self boiled).—8lbs. of fresh stone lime, 8lbs. sulphur, to 50 gallons of water. The lime should be placed in a barrel, and enough water poured on to almost cover it. As soon as lime begins to slake the sulphur should be added, after first sieving it to break up lumps. The mixture should be stirred and more water added as needed to form a thick paste at first, and then gradually a thin paste. The lime will supply enough heat to boil the mixture several minutes. As soon as all bubbling has ceased, check further action by adding cold water to cool the mixture and prevent further cooking. It is then ready to be strained into spray tank for use. Care should be taken that the mixture does not remain hot after it is properly slaked. Spray three to four weeks after petals have fallen. It is advisable to add 2lbs. of arsenate of lead to control any leaf-eating insects. For Brown Rot and Scab.

Nicotine Sulphate, Black Leaf 40, or Tobacco Wash.—The former is a highly concentrated solution, which is very effective, but the following can be used if desired:—Refuse tobacco (stems, etc.), 4lbs.; soft soap, 2lbs.; water, 10 gallons. Soak the tobacco in water for 24 hours, draw the liquor off, and boil the tobacco for three hours. Mix the two liquors after having strained all refuse from that which has been boiled. Dissolve the soft soap by simmering in water, and add the tobacco water in the proportions named in the formula. Apply with a spray pump in early Spring before the trees break into blossom. A little washing soda added to above improves it. For Aphis, Mussell, Rose Scale, Greenfly, Red Spider, Thrips, Woolly Aphis, Mites, Rutterglen Bug.

Oil Emulsions—For Aphis, Olive and Red Scale, San Jose, Woolly Aphis, Mites, and Red Spider:—

(1) **Blue Oil Emulsion:** Twenty ounces soft soap and 4 ounces ordinary yellow soap, scraped fine; add one gallon of water, and boil till soap is dissolved; then add gradually one gallon of blue oil (sometimes called wood-preserving oil), working the mixture well together all the time, repeatedly drawing into and ejecting

from a syringe. If properly done, the emulsion must be of a creamy-looking color, without free oil. To treat the trees, mix one pint of emulsion with 25 pints of water in Winter, and about 30 for Summer spray. We have found it good to add a handful of resin and a good tablespoonful of caustic soda to each mixing.

(2) Kerosene Emulsion: Dissolve 8 ounces of soft soap in one gallon boiling water; when thoroughly dissolved add one gallon of the best kerosene, and mix thoroughly with a syringe till the emulsion is perfectly stable and there is no free oil; add to the mixture 13 gallons of water for Winter spray and 22 for Summer spray, and apply milk-warm. For Woolly Aphis, wiping the affected parts with a rag dipped in kerosene is very effective, and suitable for those only having a limited number of trees to do. Or, use 1 gallon red oil, 1 pint nicotine sulphate 40%, 2lbs. soap to 80 gallons of water.

Oil Soda.—8lbs. washing soda, 1 gallon red oil, 50 gallons of water; dissolve the soda in the water, add 2 gallons of this to the oil, then pour the emulsion back into the soda water. January best time to spray. For Indian Wax, Cattary Curtain, Red and Black Scales.

Oil Sulphate.—One gallon red oil, 1 pint nicotine sulphate, 2lbs. soap, 80 gallons of water. For Woolly Aphis.

Paris Green.—1oz. Paris green to 200 gallons water. For Dicky Rice and Beetles.

Phylloxera on Grape Vines.—Minute yellow aphid causing swellings on roots; spray nicotine sulphate; no efficient remedy; re-plant vineyard on resistant stock.

Potassium Sulphurata.—1oz. to 1 gallon in Summer, and 2 ozs. to 1 gallon in Winter. For mildew on roses.

Resin and Soda.—Dissolve 6lbs. of caustic soda and 15lbs. resin over a fire in about 10 gallons of water. First grind up the resin fine, and add it to the boiling water in sprinkles, as when making porridge, and stir well. Boil till the resin is thoroughly dissolved and the mixture is of a dark brown color, and then take one gallon of the mixture to 10 gallons of warm water; best used warm. Spray when young scales are hatching. This must be determined by observation, and will vary in different districts. For Scale.

Sulphur.—Dust flowers with sulphur in early morning for mildew.

Sulphur Arsenate.—9 parts sulphur, 1 part dry arsenate of lead. For dusting for Black Spot, Oidium, and mildew.

Sulphur Lime.—Equal parts of sulphur and hydrated lime dusted for Red Spider.

Sunlight Soap Wash.—Sunlight soap 1lb., boiled in 10 gallons of water, and applied when sun is hot. A little nicotine often makes this more effective for Aphis.

265.—A prepared specific for Snails, Slugs, and Cut Worms.

White Ants.—Where a fruit tree has been attacked by white ants, scrape away all the wood that has been perforated by the insects, tracing it as far into the ground as possible, and paint the wound with a solution made up of two parts Stockholm tar to one part of kerosene. To make the solution, warm the tar until it becomes liquefied, then add the kerosene and mix. Apply with a brush, rubbing the solution well into the wood. White ants mostly attack trees that have decayed or been bruised beneath the surface, and care should be taken, therefore, when cultivating or ploughing, not to tear the roots or strike the butt of the trees. There is no known way of preventing white ants attacking a tree affected as described, for the insects are always present in the soil, awaiting their opportunity. We have also found that common salt spread around the trees and worked lightly in the soil is a preventive against the ants attacking newly planted trees.

Grafting Wax.—4lbs. of resin, 2lbs. of beeswax, 1lb. of mutton tallow; dissolve over a slow fire, and apply warm with a small brush. If necessary to apply this with the hands, it is best to keep them well greased, so as to prevent the wax from sticking to them. The following is another formula: 1lb. beeswax, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. resin, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint boiled linseed oil; should not be made so hard that it will crack after being applied.

Wholly Set up and Printed in Australia by
"The Cumberland Argus,"
Parramatta.

To L. P. ROSEN & SON, Fernhill Nurseries
EPPING, N. S. WALES, AUSTRALIA.

DESPATCH the following Order on.....
Date of despatch—at once, if not marked otherwise.

per.....by.....
 Goods or mail train, steamer or parcel post. To pay on prepaid rates.

to.....c/o.....
Name of railway station, port or post town. Name agent, carrier or coach (if any)

Herewith enclosed £.....:.....:.....by..... in Payment
Chq., P.O.O., P.N., Cash, etc.

Signature M
Mr., Mrs., Miss, as the case may be.

Postal Address in full.....
 With post town and State.

The following Goods selected from your 1926 Catalogue, substituting the nearest you can recommend where stock is exhausted. If substitutes not required, cross out.

QUANTITY	NAMES OF VARIETY	£	s	d

Carried Forward.

IMPORTANT.—Please write inquiries apart from your order.

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TABLE FOR PLANTING ORCHARDS :

SQUARE SYSTEM.—Showing the number of Plants required to plant an acre of land, from 1 foot to 80 feet, plant from plant.

TRIANGULAR SYSTEM.—Divide the number required to the acre, Square Method as below, by the decimal .866, or roughly one-sixth more. The result will be the number to the acre by this method.

Distance Apart.	No. per Acre.	Distance Apart.	No. per Acre.	Distance Apart.	No. per Acre.
Feet.	Number.	Feet.	Number.	Feet.	Number.
80	7	18	134	6½	1,031
60	12	17	150	6	1,201
50	17	16	169	5½	1,440
40	27	15	193	5	1,742
35	36	14	222	4½	2,151
30	48	13	257	4	2,722
28	55	12	302	3½	3,556
26	64	11	360	3	4,840
24	75	10	435	2½	6,970
22	90	9	537	2	10,890
20	100	8	680	1½	19,360
19	120	7	889	1	43,560

L. P. ROSEN & SON

FERNHILL NURSERIES

EPPING, N.S.W., AUSTRALIA



A copy of this Catalogue is posted gratis to all applicants; and as they sometimes go astray, we would be pleased to post another to those on our mailing list who have not received a copy by the end of March.

If you have no use for this Season's Catalogue, we would esteem it a favour and thank you to give it to your friends who are likely to require Nursery Goods.